The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS TRAGEDY.

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE CHASE AND CAPTURE.

A NON-RESISTANT CREW TRIED AND CONDEMNED AS PIRATES—THE AMERICAN FLAG HAULED DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Sunday Evening, Nov. 16.—The most remarkable feature of the capture of the Virginius, is the absolute non-resistance of her crew when overhauled by the Tornado. But one account of the chase and capture has been made public, and that the readers of THE TIMES have had through your correspondent here. These facts were all gleaned from Spanish sources, for the men on the Virginius were not allowed to speak, and it is a question for the future to decide whether the few who still survive the Spanish butchery will ever have an opportunity to give their version of the gloomy tragedy to the world. Some additional facts have come into the possession of your correspondent.

The Tornado, which made the capture, was cruising at the [illegible], under sail, about eighteen miles from the Cuban coast. In the afternoon she sighted a steamer about six miles distant heading toward her. The Captain at once ordered steam to be got up, and soon observed that the strange steamer had altered her course and headed for the coast of Jamaica, distant about 100 miles.

The Spanish Captain at once suspected from this unusual proceeding that the steamer was the Virginius. He ordered the engineers to get up all the steam possible, even if they burst the boilers, and to drive the engines at their utmost speed.

The Tornado, under full headway, showed such speed that it was clear that in a long chase she would certainly overhaul the stranger. She gained steadily on her, but as night was coming, the Spanish Captain feared he should lose sight of the vessel. The moon rising, however, he was enabled, by keeping all hands on deck, at the masthead, and in the rigging, to keep a sharp lookout. The steamer was kept in sight until the corvette had neared her sufficiently to bring her guns to bear on her.

The scene on the deck of the Spaniard was one of intense excitement. The fugitive steamer, for it was now quite evident that for whatever reason she was very anxious to escape, was observed to throw cargo overboard, and empty boxes and other material floated past the Spaniard.

A shot was fired, but the stranger made no reply, and four others were fired in succession. The last shot was fired at 10 P. M., and immediately the steamer, which had led the [illegible] a chase of nearly eight hours, hove to.

Two boats were lowered and manned and pulled alongside. They met with no resistance in boarding the steamer, which they had now discovered, beyond a doubt, to be the Virginius. They took possession of her by hauling down the American flag, which the Virginius had displayed throughout the chase, and hoisted the Spanish flag instead.

Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, in the usual manner, handed over the steamer's papers for the examination of the officer in command of the boarding party, and that officer at once took charge of them, and both vessels headed for Santiago de Cuba.

On the 1st of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Proceedings were immediately begun against the captives as pirates, and, notwithstanding the protest of the United States Vice Consul at that port, were condemned, and on the morning of the 4th of November four were shot.

A naval court-martial was then organized for the trial of Capt. Fry and the crew of the Virginius. They were, of course, condemned, after a most expeditious trial, and on the 7th the Captain, first mate, second mate and thirty-four seamen were shot.

On the 8th twelve of the so-called "expeditionarists" were shot, and on the 10th fifty-seven more were put to death.

The latest report from Santiago de Cuba is that only eighteen of the entire ship's company, consisting originally of 169, will be saved. Some of these are engineers, and it is assumed that they were not aware of the nature of the voyage, and the others are boys.

Only four, it is now stated, will escape without suffering some form of punishment, and the remainder of those not shot will be condemned to the chain-gang.

A WIDE-SPREAD CONSPIRACY SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED—A LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The *Voz de Cuba* says a conspiracy has been discovered in Holguin and the surrounding jurisdiction for a rising simultaneously with the landing of the Virginius expedition. The plot had extensive ramifications throughout the island, and was to have been carried into execution on the 1st of November. Many persons already have been arrested and the arrests are daily increasing. The *Voz* hopes that the parties found guilty of taking part in the conspiracy will be judged in accordance with the utmost severity of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO FURTHER DISPATCHES RECEIVED—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ALSO SEEKING INFORMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There has been no further communication from Havana to the Department of State to-day, and there is no change in the situation. The British Legation here is in receipt of dispatches stating that seventeen British subjects are understood to have been among the people on the Virginius who were put to death, and that there were on the vessel in all twenty-three British subjects. Great Britain, like the United States, is in pursuit of accurate information, and has thus far obtained but very little.

OBVIOUS CONFUSION IN THE TELEGRAMS RECEIVED—PROBABILITY OF MORE EXECUTIONS NOT REPORTED.

The telegraph from Havana to Santiago is still down. The Spaniards claim that it was demolished by a hurricane on the 23d of October, and there is some confirmation of this in a telegram from Consul Hall that he had no communication with Santiago since the 24th, by telegraph. The State Department has not received confirmation of the additional executions reported since the 8th, but several reasons make it undoubted that some executions were done on the 11th and 12th. There is a discrepancy in regard to the numbers. Including the executions on the 8th there had been, according to State Department advices, fifty-seven executions. The dispatches referring to the later murders speak of fifty-seven additional—a curious coincidence in number indicating some mistake. Then it is said that only eighteen have been spared, and the summing up before given makes 114 deaths, which would make fifty-one the number saved, as there were 165 on board. It will be seen that this information is in great confusion and untrustworthy, but it is believed there were not seventeen British subjects among those executed up to the 8th, and the dispatches to Minister Thornton would tend to establish the fact of further murders after the time when, accounting for all probable delays, the peremptory orders to stay proceedings from the Madrid Government ought to have reached Santiago. There is very little doubt that Great Britain will have quite as much cause as the United States to make demands upon Spain for reparation for the horrible outrages following the capture of the Virginius.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT SENATOR ON THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

A Senator whose views have weight, said to-day that he doubted the right of our Government to make reclamation for the capture of the Virginius if her American papers were a cover and a fraud, especially if the Spanish authorities had previous knowledge of her character. If the vessel was subject to capture so were the men, and men who engaged in a hostile expedition against a nation with which we are at peace, so as to be liable to capture, loses any right whatever to protection. For the execution of men who had voluntarily placed themselves in that situation no redress could, be claimed from Spain. But the execution of the crew most likely would prove a matter of more gravity when considered in its legal aspects. Most likely there were among the crew those who had been employed without a knowledge on their part of the nature or criminality of the enterprise, if it were criminal. If members of the crew had been executed without proper opportunity to prove their innocence, it was a very grave matter. They were not responsible for the navigation, and were acting in obedience to the orders of a superior, who was responsible. In cases where American citizens belonging to the crew were shot, the onus of proof would be thrown upon Spain, who would have to prove that they had a guilty knowledge of the enterprise at the time when they embarked on board the vessel. With what information is now at hand on the subject, this is regarded by the Senator alluded to as, perhaps, the strongest ground on which interference can be based. A ground having been found on which the Government could maintain itself in demanding reparation, that demand would be strengthened by the inhumanity of the executions of those not entitled to our protection; but if unfortunately it became impossible to find that the acts of Spain were in contravention of public law, there was no ground for interference on account of the inhumanity of the act. No writer on international law had made inhuman acts by a nation a ground for war. Nations undertaking to fight for all who were wronged would have on hand as hopeless a task as Don Quixote assumed in his endeavors to take the part of everybody in Spain who had been abused. But a valid demand having been made by this Government the ability of Spain to respond might raise a new issue. She is disclaiming the barbarous act already, and signifies a readiness to comply with public law. If she can make suitable reparation within a reasonable length of time, then we have no cause for war. If she cannot control Cuba and enforce her demands there then the question might arise whether, with her permission or without it, the Government should not assume control of Cuban affairs and secure for itself compliance with its demands. The whole case will probably be submitted to Congress on the first day of the session, by sending in all the papers, dispatches, and information in the possession of the Government. The President, it is understood, has not yet written his message, or any portion of it, and, therefore, cannot have prepared two paragraphs on the same subject, as a dispatch from here states, one or the other to be used according to circumstances.

REPORTED INTERVIEW OF CONSUL PEARNE WITH MR. FISH—CLEARANCE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A statement is made here in a morning paper of an interview which Consul Pearne, of Kingston, had with Secretary Fish yesterday. The report represents Mr. Pearne as giving an account of the recent clearance of the Virginius from Kingston, and stating that her papers were correct, and that Capt. Fry made oath to being an American citizen. Mr. Pearne came from Kingston last July, from which fact it will be seen that the report of his statements must be a fabrication.

ENTIRE HARMONY OF VIEWS BETWEEN SECRETARY FISH AND THE PRESIDENT.

Another paper prints a paragraph which is represented as conveying a statement by the President that his conferences with Secretary Fish, apart from formal Cabinet discussions, have been, during the four years of the Cuban war, frequent, prolonged, anxious, and unreserved, and that they have always been in harmony as to what was to be done, and that nothing has been done which did not command his approval. Secretary Fish confirms this statement, and says the most entire harmony of views has always obtained between himself and the President in regard to Cuban and Spanish matters.

NO FURTHER NEWS RECEIVED—THE TELEGRAMS FROM GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There is nothing new in official circles concerning the Virginius, no telegrams having been received from Havana by the Secretary of State since those mentioned in Friday evening's dispatches. The telegrams from Gen. Sickles since that time merely acknowledge the receipt of the late instructions. The conference between Gen. Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs will probably take place early this week, and the result will be promptly reported to Secretary Fish by cable. No telegrams have been received confirmatory of the executions, since those of the 4th, 7th, and 8th inst.

MEN-OF-WAR FOR CUBA.

THE STEAMER WORCESTER AT NORFOLK—DEPARTURE OF THE OSSIPEE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.—The United States steamer Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, has dropped down from the Navy-yard to the naval anchorage off Town Point. She will probably sail for Cuban waters early on Tuesday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—The United States Steamer Ossipee, after taking a quantity of torpedoes aboard, sailed from Newport at noon to-day for Hampton Roads.

NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES LEAVING FOR CUBA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—Mr. W. C. Elam, of the Richmond *Whig*, leaves this city to-night for Norfolk, to sail in the flag-ship Worcester for Cuba, as the representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. M. P. Hardy, of the Richmond *Dispatch*, leaves on similar duty for the New-York *Tribune*; and J. P. Cowardine, recently clerk on the United States steamer Yantic, has gone as the representative of the New-York *Herald*.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—The entire force of 700 men now employed at the navy-yard in this city were engaged to-day in hurrying forward the fitting-out for sea of the several vessels that are lying at this station. Orders were received by the commandant on Saturday to push forward operations with all possible dispatch, and the scenes in and about the yard to-day resembled those witnessed during the rebellion. Several hundred additional men will be employed during the week, and large reinforcements made in all the mechanical departments of the establishment. The iron-clad Manhattan is now ready for service, and will go into commission to-morrow. Her officers and crew are on board the receiving-ship waiting orders. On Saturday her coal and stores were put aboard, and to-day a large torpedo spar with accompanying apparatus. The Manhattan will sail on Wednesday for Key West. She is a single-turreted monitor, and is armed with two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. Work on the monitor Ajax is being pushed with great energy. In a day or two her turret, which had been torn off, will be replaced in position, and then the finishing strokes to her repairs will be given. The steam-tug Pinto, one of the largest and fastest vessels of the class in the service, has been put in thorough repair, and to-day four 9-inch Parrott guns were taken aboard of her, and other equipments. She is to be employed as a dispatch-boat between Key West and Havana, and will sail with the Manhattan. The screw steamer Powhattan is daily expected to arrive here from New-York, for the purpose of acting as convoy to the Manhattan and tug Pinto on the trip to Key West. The screw steamer Canandaigua is nearly ready for sea. A large force of men are engaged night and day upon repairs to her boilers. She will be ready to sail by the last of the week, and her destination is Key West. She carries ten guns and is rated third class. The double-turretted monitor Terror, now lying at League Island, will be brought up to the Navy-yard in a few days to be fitted for service. She can be made ready inside of ten days. The Chief of the Department of Yards and Docks has been here for a couple of days, superintending preparations. Secretary Robeson will visit the yard to-morrow, and will be taken down to League Island, for the purpose of inspecting the large number of iron-clads stationed there.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is progressing rapidly, it being necessary to keep the men at work night and day, and even all day yesterday. Acting under orders from the Government, the Powhatan was sent to sea, yesterday, under the command of Capt. Beaumont. With but few changes the officers of the vessel remain the same as when she entered this port. Her destination is said to be Philadelphia, but as she had on board a full complement of men, and was also fully armed and equipped, her final destination may be some other port. Every effort is being made to put all the available vessels now at the Navy-yard in such condition as shall make them ready for active service at a moment's warning. As the force in the yard is to be increased today, there is every expectation that the Juniata will be made ready for sea and sail before nightfall. The work on the frigates Colorado and Minnesota is being carried on as rapidly as possible, in order that they may soon be made available. Admiral Rowan said last evening that the work has not been stopped on the Spanish frigate Arapiles, but when asked what was intended to be done with her, the Admiral was silent. No information could be obtained, yesterday, as to the intended destination of the Juniata, and it is expected that she will sail with sealed orders. Owing to the inconvenience attending the presence of a large number of persons, not connected with the Navy-yard, it is understood that more restrictions will be placed on visitors, so as not to embarrass the work now in progress. Many persons are attracted to the Navy-yard out of simple curiosity, and these will, perhaps, be refused admission. It is understood that no one having legitimate business will be excluded. It was stated yesterday, at one of the naval recruiting stations near the Navy-yard, that recruits for the United States Navy had been actively sought after, and available men will find no trouble in getting accepted.

IN THIS CITY.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A mass-meeting of citizens is called for this evening, to utter a solemn protest against the barbarous massacre of the captives on the Virginius. No doubt it will be numerously attended; and if all the speakers announced come forward, the subject cannot fail of being ably discussed. Occurrences of this character are not frequent, fortunately. This one has aroused a general feeling of horror, and there has been much talk of a demand for satisfaction. This has taken the form of a call for the public demonstration of to-night. The feeling which prevailed after the receipt of the first intelligence of the Spanish brutality has increased as time passed, adding new and more repulsive information to the earlier installment of news. The call for the meeting, which is very influentially signed, was extensively posted throughout the City yesterday, and reads as follows:

The people of the City of New-York are invited to meet at Steinway Hall, on Fourteenth street, on Monday evening, Nov. 17, to give expression to their solemn protest against the recent brutal atrocities in Cuba, and the outrage on the American flag.

Gen. N. P. Banks, Hon. S. S. Cox, and Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished orators will speak.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, C. K. Graham, Kilburn Knox, Cassius M. Clay, Alex. Shaler, Gordon Granger, Martin T. MacMahon, J. H. Van Allen, Abram Duryee, Charles Watrous, Jonas M. Bundy, Wm. H. Morris, Ethan Allen, J. M. Macias, Jacob Sharpe, Isaac H. Bailey, Joseph J. Bartlett, H. C. Lockwood, Douglas Taylor, Wm. H. Averil, Edmund C. Setdman, Bernard Casserly, Charles Blackie, A. M. C. Smith, Daniel R. Lyddy, Clinton Wagner, W. W. Bigelow, Charles A. Dana, Charles W. Darling.

THE INTERNATIONALS AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Internationals, held last evening in Spring street, the recent events in Cuba were brought under discussion. Some of the members present regarded the question of providing employment and the means of support for the laboring classes as more deserving the attention of the Government. Others contended that such an insult had been offered to the American flag as could not be allowed to pass without calling for immediate redress. The matter was finally referred to a committee appointed to make a report on the subject, to be submitted at a future meeting.

EFFECT OF THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR IN SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS RUMORED.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—There are rumors that a Ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair, but their truth is denied in official quarters.

A REQUEST FOR JOVELLAR'S RETENTION.

A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the Minister of War to-day and asked him to keep Captain General Jovellar at Havana. The Minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of recent events in Cuba.

THE REPORT OF JOVELLAR'S RESIGNATION CONTRADICTED.

The *Correspondencia* contradicts a current report that Jovellar has resigned.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON TIMES RECOMMENDS RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE—SPAIN POWERLESS TO MAKE REPARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5 A. M.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading editorial, says if the Virginius affair had occurred during the ascendency of the Democratic Party, Cuba would doubtless have been immediately annexed. It draws a contrast between the conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the lenient treatment by the American Government of foreign blockade-runners during the rebellion. If England is called upon to act in consequence of the execution of any of her own subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by the United States.

The *Daily Telegraph* contains an article similar in tone to that of the *Times*. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is powerless to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though reluctant to do so.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer is now central over Western North Carolina, with south-westerly winds, threatening weather, and rain in the Southern States and Tennesse; north-westerly and north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and higher temperature prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region; north-westerly winds, cold, cloudy weather, and occasional snow, in New-England; north-westerly winds, threatening weather, and rain in the Ohio Valley; north-westerly winds and cloudy weather and falling temperature in the North-west and lower lake region, and southward to Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, north-easterly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather, and rain.

For New-England, northerly winds, cloudy weather, rain and snow.

For the lower lakes, northerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional rain and snow.

For the Ohio Valley and thence to Southern Tennessee, westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing west of the Mississippi.

For the South Atlantic States south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

All reports are missing from the South-west, the Central and Western Gulf, the Missouri Valley, and the extreme North-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 36°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 41°; 12 M., 44°; 3 P. M., 48°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 41°. Average, 41⅞°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

An employe of the Howe Sewing-machine Company was arrested in Norfork, Va., on Saturday night in the act of attempting to break into and rob the company's safe.

James Foley, aged thirty-five, was killed on Saturday night, while endeavoring to get on a moving train at the Dorchester station, near Boston.

Lewis Rosenthine, one of the two negroes who murdered Abraham Behn, a farmer, near Middletown, Penn., on Friday evening last, was arrested in Harrisburg last night.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Between two and three inches of snow have fallen here, and at this hour, (11 o'clock,) it is still snowing. Eastern dispatches report several inches of snow, and the storm unabated.

DEATH OF CLARENCE PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Clarence Prentice, the only surviving son of George D. Prentice, was thrown from a buggy last night and instantly killed.

SNOW IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—A snow-storm set in here during Saturday night, and has been falling all day. There are about five inches on the ground.

THE ORIENTALIST.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* is informed that the sittings of the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London next Spring, will extend from the 6th to the 11th of April. It is ascertained that not less than fifty members from France will attend, but there does not seem to be any reasonable likelihood of Germany contributing its proportionate number of members. About seventy English scholars have up to the present moment given in their adhesion to the scheme.

WASHINGTON.

THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The increase of the annual estimates this year over the estimates of last year will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the amount which Congress last session appropriated above the amount of the estimates that were submitted. The estimates sent to Congress last year for the fiscal year ending next June amounted to $380,393,000, in round numbers. There was appropriated about $320,000,000, or $11,000,000 more than was asked for. For several years past the estimates have been cut down by Congress very materially. There has always been a pressure on the part of departments for more money than Congress would allow. Nearly every officer has asked for what he wants, repressing his wants somewhat to meet the demands for economy. The unexpected liberality of Congress was regarded very generally as an expression of its approval of increased expenditures in certain directions, and this more than anything else has been the cause of the increase in the estimates. The estimates to be submitted this year will be a million or two of dollars less than the appropriations of last year. The increase above what they were last year will cause some hard words, and doubtless some attempts at shifting responsibility. Fortunately, Congress will have the power to reduce appropriations below the estimates, and the amounts may yet be kept within the ability of the Government to meet without exceeding its revenues, unless, of course, increased amounts should be called for by undertakings in regard to Cuba.

SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

Col. Daniel W. Munn, of Illinois, who is a candidate for the office of Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, arrived in the city this evening. He intends to make a vigerous contest for the office in caucus, and is himself confident of success. He represents that he is supported by the entire Illinois delegation, and that he has much strength throughout the West. One of the strongest claims which will be urged in favor of this candidate, as well as of the candidate from Ohio for the same position, (Col. J. W. Dwyer,) is that the East has had the office for twelve years, and that the time has arrived when the candidate should come from West of the Alleghanies. The friends of the different candidates are already making arrangements for calling a Republican caucus. Some of the candidates wish to have the caucus called on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, preceding the meeting of Congress. Others are against calling the caucus prior to the assembling of Congress, and designate Monday night, Dec. 1, as the time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Postmaster General Creswell will shortly issue an order reducing the registration fee for domestic letters and packages to eight cents. The law limits the charge to twenty cents for each registration, and it was fixed by Postmaster General Dennison at the present rate of fifteen cents, which Mr. Creswell thinks is unnecessarily high, especially in view of the fact that the fee for registering letters or packages sent through the mails to Europe is only eight cents. It is believed the intended reduction will result in a large increase of the registration business, without materially augmenting the present expenses of the service. The Postmaster General has finished his annual report. He gives an elaborate statement of the condition and business of the department during the past year, and renews the recommendation of a Government postal telegraph. He also gives at length his views in favor of Post Office savings banks, some time ago given to the public. He makes no recommendation of subsidies to steamship lines for carrying the mails.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Committee on Transportation have determined to postpone their Southern trip until about the 23d of December, this change being made on account of the short time between now and the meeting of Congress, and also because one or two members of the committee are unable to make that trip at the present time.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Nov. 15, 1873:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Joseph Merrow, North Belgrade, Kennebec County, Me.; Joseph Dennon, Shirley, Picataquis County, Me.; David F. Jewett, South Etna, Penobscot County, Me.; John W. Money, Bosrah, New-London County, Conn. Name changed: Stark Water Station, Coos, N. H., to Stark Water.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Mildon Russel, Enfield Centre, Tompkins County; Joseph Noxon, Glen, Montgomery County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster appointed: Thos. Wright, Ellisdale, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster appointed: Wm. Guiler, Fast Liberty, Fayette County. Names and sites changed: Fountain Mills, Fayette County, to Scottdale, Westmoreland County; Sunman, Cambridge County, to Portage, and John C. Noel appointed Postmaster.

Maryland.—Postmaster appointed: John M. Lloyd, St. Clement's Bay, St Mary's County.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—In the billiard tournament last evening the first game was between Cyrille Dion and P. Snyder. Dion won in fifty-eight innings by a score of 400 to 200. The winner's average was 6 26-29. The second game was between Ubassy and Daly, and was by far the most exciting game of the tournament. Daly won the lead, and in the sixth inning he rolled up 39, following it in the fourteenth inning with 47, in the thirty-ninth inning with 63, and turning his first and second hundred points ahead of Ubassy. The latter, however, picked up on the twenty-seventh inning, following it up on the twenty-ninth with 50, and on the thirty-second with 30. The excitement was intense throughout, and the attendance was the largest of any during the tournament. Cheers were given at every successful shot of either contestant. On his thirty-ninth inning Daly turned his fourth hundred, making a run of 63 and bringing his score up to 351, while Ubassy had only 248. By careful play Ubassy increased his score until on the fifty-seventh inning the score stood, Daly 399, and Ubassy 358. The Frenchman here took the balls, and by a series of wonderful plays ran the game out, amid the tumultuous applause of the audience, who took up the victor, and after carrying him around the room placed him on a table and gave him three times three cheers. Ubassy's average was 7 1-7.

FIRE AT CONTOOCOOKVILLE, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—A fire broke out, about 2 o'clock this morning, in the kit factory at Contoocookville, owned by Mrs. C. R. George and occupied by Warren M. Kempton. The building, with about 10,000 kits, was burned and the fire spread to a grist mill on the north side, also owned by Mrs. George and occupied by George Ketchum, and on the south side to a saw mill owned and run by Joseph Barnard, Jr. Those buildings were also destroyed. From the grist mill the fire communicated with a building owned by Mrs. George and used in the upper part as a carding mill by Harvey, Campbell & Lower, and the lower part as a clapboard and shingle mill by Josiah Livingstone. This, with a large sash and blind factory on the north side of it, owned by Mrs. George, and occupied by James McClure and Livingstone, was also destroyed. The fire then communicated with the house of Edward Burnham, when it was stopped.

The total losses will probably reach nearly $25,000, on which there is said to be but a trifling insurance, perhaps $2,000. A telegram was sent to this city for steam fire-engines, and in response the Kearsarge went up. The fire was extinguished after burning about three hours.

LABOR MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—This afternoon a large mass-meeting of working men and women was held at the Assembly Buildings, to discuss the situation. Addresses were made by Joseph Phillips, the Chairman, Rev. C. T. McCarthy, Mr. McIntosh, and Mrs. Prof. French, who denounced the City Council for not providing work for the destitute. A committee was appointed to meet the Council Committee to-morrow. It is said that 40,000 people are out of work in this city.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The death is announced of Dr. De Mathis, a skillful practitioner, who was for a long time the fellow-laborer of Dr. Nélaton. He was seventy-two.

Another death is connected with the fire at the French Opera. M. Mariau, Clerk of the Writings in the Administration, experienced so violent an emotion on hearing of the disaster, that he was struck with apoplexy.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Tanner, late Inspector of the London Police, who will be remembered by his connection with many celebrated cases, and notably with the capture of Muller, in New-York, for the murder of Mr. Briggs.

Ten immense columns of black marble and *cordiglio* have been found in the sea, lying near the shore, about three miles and a half from Porto d'Anzio. The authorities have taken measures to prevent these antiquities from being damaged in any way.

The *Lombardia*, of Milan, announces the death, from small-pox, of the sculptor Constantino Corti, the author of the colossal statue of "Lucifer," exhibited in London and Paris, and of the "Federico Borromeo," in the Piazza San Sepulcro, and many other works highly appreciated.

Since his return to England, Sir Samuel Baker had been suffering from a severe cold, and was confined to the house of his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, by inflammation of the lungs. He was, therefore, unable to come to London, as he had intended, or to keep the many engagements he had made with his numerous friends.

The German expedition for the exploration of the Libyan desert is expected to start from Europe about the end of November, and from Egypt early in December, and it is thought that the first reports may accordingly be looked forward to about Christmas. The leader of the expedition is Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs.

The Roman Municipality unanimously passed a decree lately abolishing forever the detestable horse races in the Corso, which used to form one of the principal features of the Roman Carnival. So the last *Corso dei Barberi* has been run, remarks the correspondent of the London *Echo*, and in order to compensate for the pecuniary loss which this humane measure will cause to the persons who formerly lived by the races, new and brilliant amusements are to be invented for the coming Carnival.

Joan Ragnetti, a celebrated Swiss chamois hunter, has just lost his life while pursuing his avocation. He started from the Splugen, in company with his brother and two other persons, to hunt in the direction of Suvers. He walked in advance of his comrades, when all at once the ground gave way under him and he was precipitated to the bottom of a deep ravine, where his body was found dreadfully disfigured.

In the Library Sainte-Geneviève has just been placed the pedestal which is to receive the bust of Gering, the first printer that ever brought out a book in Paris. The likeness has been executed by M. Dauman, and on the base will be placed a facsimile of the printing of that period. The engraving which has served the artist as a guide for the portrait represents the printer with a black velvet cap, a beard, a short cloak, with velvet collar, and slashed shoes and long hose. In his left hand he holds a book with the inscription: "Uldarichus Guernich, proto typographus; Parisiis, 1469."

In receiving several members of the religious corporations, the Pope said that the suppression of those bodies was a visitation of Providence, because they had not kept up their discipline, and had become corrupt. If they ever reassembled, rigorous reforms would be necessary. In reference to the letter of the Comte De Chambord, his Holiness said that Providence acted mysteriously, and its decrees must be received with resignation. He has, at the same time, according to reports from Rome, addressed a letter to the Count, congratulating him for having cleared up all doubts about his position.

The Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation has just received a large consignment of rare animals from the Coromandel Coast, Polynesia, and South America. Among them are four young Patagonian hares, which grow to the size of a fawn; some curious ducks, from the *Dafiia Spinicanda* (never before brought to Europe,) to the *Melopiona paposeca*, of Micronesia; a swan which looks like a floating log, thence called *Dendrocyena arcuata*; some tufted partridges; a *Cryptonyx Cristalus*, whose eyes are half covered with a red eye-lid; quails from Coromandel, the *Cothurniz Coromandetica*, &c.

M. Magne, the French Minister of Finance, has issued his report. He estimates the expenses of the war at 8,739,000,000 francs (£349,560,000.) Of the sums borrowed from the bank 110,000,000 francs have already been repaid, and 211,000,000 francs are still due. This latter sum and the arrears of the public loans amount to 608,000,000 francs. The deficit for 1874, estimated at 178,000,000 francs, M. Magne meets by reductions in the expenditure and an increase of existing taxes. This he estimates would yield 191,000,000 francs, thus showing a surplus of about 16,000,000 francs.

It will be in the recollection of your readers, writes the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, that some years ago Sir B. Guinness, the great brewer in Dublin, gave the sum of £100,000 for the restoration of St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral in that city. I have learned on good authority that another great brewer, Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, member of Parliament for County Wexford, has offered to place at the disposal of Cardinal Cullen a like sum of £100,000 for the purpose of building a new Catholic cathedral.

I understand, writes a correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, that Sir Henry Thompson, the surgeon, is making a larger income than any other Englishman in the same profession. It is supposed to be not less than £12,000 a year. This is rather a contrast to his old Framlingham days, when he was brought up to the linen-draper's trade. He was too clever a youth to be satisfied with that, and found his way to London, where he studied surgery, and by tolerably rapid steps, for he is now only fifty-three, he reached the top of the ladder. Sir James Paget is doing also a very large practice. He is not only a surgeon, but an orator of a very high order. Those who know him best say that if he had chosen politics as his profession, he would have surpassed the Premier himself in eloquence.

A company is being formed for the purpose of establishing in London a Roman Catholic daily newspaper, to be called the *Monitor*. The prospectus, which is issued from Manchester, says: "The *Monitor* will be a faithful record of passing events, and its publication will follow that of its morning contemporaries. Competent writers will be engaged, and correspondents, local and foreign, appointed. In its advocacy of Catholic principles, religion will not be separated from politics, nor morals from good citizenship. It will champion neither of the great political parties in the State at the sacrifice of truth and justice. It will defend liberty against licentiousness—law against anarchy. It will uphold the civil rights of Catholics, and maintain their religious equality before the State. In fine, it will be Catholic and loyal."

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* writes of the suicide of a dishonest accountant as follows: "Exceptional features in the very common offense of embezzlement have made Richard Wardill, accountant to the Melbourne Sugar Company, an object of much unwholesome sympathy. He robbed the company of £7,000 by systematic appropriations, extending over three years, and drowned himself after confessing his defalcations, leaving accurately balanced books, in which his frauds and transactions on the turf and the gambling table were daily entered with every item of debit and credit—far too faithfully for his associates, who woke to find themselves famous in a way they had little expected. Wardill had been a useful and popular officer of our leading cricket club, and many of its members took part in a discreditable funeral procession, which ignored theft and suicide in honoring a high batting average."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

UNION OF THE MODERATES OF THE LEFT WITH THE REPUBLICANS—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY ANOTHER DISTRICT.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Moderate section of the Left has resolved to withdraw the amendments which it intended to propose to the report of the committee on the prolongation of the President's powers, and to unite with the Republicans in an effort to defeat a motion for an unconditional prolongation of ten years, which will be presented to the Assembly by Gen. Changarnier to-morrow.

In the elections for members of the Assembly to-day the Republicans carried the Department of the Aube.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE TO BE MADE A PEER.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is said that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be elevated to the peerage.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SAID TO BE IN POSSESSION OF LOS ARCOS.

BAYONNE, Nov. 16.—The Carlist chieftain, Dorregarray, now occupies Los Arcos. Gen. Moriones retired to Logrono to await the result of the Ministerial crisis in Madrid.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN HAVERHILL, MASS.—LOSS OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 16.—This city has to-day suffered from a large fire, the most destructive that has raged within its limits for many years, and causing a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000, and the death of at least two men, who perished in the effort to rescue their property from the flames. The fire broke out at about 3 o'clock this morning, and soon increasing with great rapidity, roused the whole town, and created widespread alarm. It began in a large wooden building situated in the rear of what was known as the Prescott Block, on Washington street, and soon after its discovery, a barrel of shoe-maker's cement exploded in the building, blowing out one side and scattering burning brands upon the adjoining block. From this moment the fire was beyond the control of the firemen, who worked with desperate energy, and were greatly aided by the citizens, until five large blocks were destroyed, together with several smaller buildings in the rear. The buildings were occupied by shoe manufacturers, and were principally owned by John P. Gilman, Sewall J. Prescott, Geo. Green, and J. B. Nichols. The owners estimate their loss at about $100,000, and another $100,000 will cover the loss of the manufacturers and other occupants. The men who lost their lives were Amos George and Amos C. Keath. Their bodies were recovered from Gilman Block, burned beyond recognition. The former was only identified by his false teeth, and the latter by a bunch of keys on his person.

A moment after they had entered the building a high brick wall on an adjoining block fell, crushing the Gilman block and burying the unfortunate men in the ruins.

The buildings destroyed were eighteen in number, situated in the heart of the city. Washington street is the main thoroughfare of the shoe manufacturers of the city, and is closely built with three and four story buildings. The first of the buildings on this street attacked by the flames was a frame structure, owned by Jno. P. Gilman, and occupied by A. W. Chase, Bownton Bros., and Amos George, all shoe manufacturers. S. P. Prescott's building, adjoining, had a wooden mansard, and this proved, as so many like roofs have before, to be a fatal fire-trap. This building was the finest shoe manufactory in the city. It cost about $40,000. Prescott & Davis and Thomas Saunders occupied the building. Danger was apprehended for a while from a steam boiler in the basement of this block, but this was rendered harmless through the courageous action of Mr. Bartlett, of the firm of Southbridge & Bartlett, who are of the burned out firms, who groped into the burning building and opened the safety valve.

When the walls fell there was great consternation and terror. The east wall fell by the explosion of shoe manufacturers' cement, and crushed down with violence on to Gilman's block, and almost at the same time the rear wall toppled over and leveled the little that was left of the block. The next block burned was John J. Gilman's brick block, occupied by Russ & Noyes, Johnson & Wiggin, Johnson & Carlton, and L. A. Finny. Next west of this was J. B. Nichol's block, in which the fire was finally brought under control. Kimball Bros. and A. L. Kimball occupied the easterly portion.

Over 40,000 square feet in the best built portion of the city were burned over, and thirty-five business firms, most of whom are small shoe manufacturers, are burned out. On the property destroyed there is an insurance of from $140,000 to $160,000. Eight or nine hundred operatives, of all kinds, are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Mr. George, one of the victims, has been in business here for twenty or thirty years, and leaves a wife and step-daughter, and Heath, the other victim, who was an employe, leaves a wife and children and some small property. Several firemen were badly injured.

John P. Gilman's frame building was insured for $2,000 each in the Home, New-York; Springfield, Mass.; Etna, Hartford; Niagara, New-York, and North British. George A. Green, owner of Washburn Block, is insured in the Hartford for $3,000; Orient, $1,000; Hanover, New-York, $1,000.

Geo. A. Green's brick block is insured in the Niagara, New-York, for $1,000; Home, $2,000. G. F. Prescott, owner of Prescott Block, is insured in the Pemberton Mutual, of Salem and Lawrence, $2,500; Holyoke Mutual, $5,000; Central Mutual, Worcester, $5,000. John B. Nichols' losses are two stores entirely and another partially destroyed; loss between $20,000 and $30,000; supposed to be fully insured. The losses of the tenants are great, and generally well covered. The following companies had the amounts named in risks in the burnt district, and lose from fifty to sixty-five per cent. Royal, of Liverpool, $6,500; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $6,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $20,400; Connecticut, of Hartford, $7,500; Faneuil Hall, of Boston, $4,100; Westchester, New-Rochelle, N. Y., $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $11,000; Commercial Union, London, $6,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Germania, New-York, $5,000.

PECULIAR ADVERTISING.

A most insinuating method of advertising has lately been introduced into Paris. It consists of sticking small labels upon the current coin. This clever device is, however, apparently doomed, for the French police find that a mode of advertising, which is, of course, independent of the official *visa*, can be used to promote other interests than those of particular tradespeople. It has been adopted for political purposes, and therefore will be stopped.

LABORERS UNIONS.

Arrangements have now been made, under the auspices of the London Trades Council, for the formation of a National Federation of all the agricultural laborers' unions throughout the country, the basis of it having been accepted by the councils of the various unions. A private conference of delegates is to be held next with the view of adopting rules, and will be followed by a public meeting, to which workmen of all classes are to be invited.

THE LAW OF DISEASE.

THE GERM THEORY.

ITS RELATIONS TO HYGIENE—INTERESTING PAPER BY PRESIDENT F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The following very interesting paper, by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, on the germ theory of disease in its relations to hygiene, was read before the American Public Health Association last Thursday.

No more striking evidence can be adduced of the intellectual advancement characteristic of modern times, than the general recognition among men of the universal reign of law. It is true that this general recognition has not yet become quite universal. There are not wanting many, even in our enlightened age, to whom the advent of a comet still brings feelings of dismay, and in whose belief the wind literally bloweth where it listeth, every day. The belief in lucky and unlucky days has by no means disappeared, and among even the well educated there are yet some who would not willingly put to sea on the brightest Friday morning that ever shone. It is difficult to disabuse the mind of impressions which almost inevitably find a place there in the infancy of individuals and of peoples. Every event of which the causes are obscure, is naturally attributed by the ignorant or inexperienced, either to blind chance or to the purposed interference of some supernatural power; and such is the strength of the imagination that the feeling often survives long after reason has exploded the error.

There is no class of natural phenomena which the men of all time have been disposed to look upon as being more completely exempt from the dominion of law, than those which concern sickness and health. The illness of an individual appears always to have been esteemed an event entirely fortuitous, which no human prescience could anticipate, and no human precaution could avert; and the simultaneous sickening and death of multitudes has more frequently been regarded as an evidence of Divine displeasure, directly interfering with the usual order of nature, than as as a grave and interesting phenomenon to be patiently investigated and rationally explained. The truth is, nevertheless, that the laws of health and of disease in living organisms are as fixed and invariable as, in abstract science, are those of the mathematics. The difference lies in the greater difficulty of their discovery. This is well illustrated in the history of the subject which I have ventured, with a presumption which in this presence may seem like temerity, to select as the theme of my remarks this evening.

The germ theory of disease is not, as is commonly supposed, a theory which has originated in very recent years. More than 200 years ago it was brought forward, at least as an hypothesis, by the celebrated Father Kircher, in his *Scrutinium Physico-Medicum contagiosae luis quae pestis dicitur*, to account for the infectious propagation of the plague. However plausible this theory might at that time have seemed, it could then, nevertheless, claim no higher rank than that of a bare hypothesis; and it has only been in times comparatively recent that observation has brought to light a sufficient number of facts apparently favoring it to justify our advancing it in the arena of scientific discussion to the higher dignity of a theory.

Before proceeding to consider the evidences bearing on the truth of this theory, for or against, a few observations of a general nature may properly here find place. No living organism enjoys an existence of unlimited duration. Every such organism, under favorable circumstances, passes through three distinct stages, which are those of growth, vigorous maturity, and decline. The organism commences as a germ, and ends in dissolution and disintegration. Since the laws of life, as well as those of physics, are fixed and definite, there is reason to believe that all organisms of the same species, if placed in conditions equally favorable to their development, would be equally long lived; yet, in point of fact, those which pass through the regular stages constituting their normal life are comparatively few. In the large majority, the vital functions are earlier or later, more or less disturbed, if not arrested, by an endless variety of causes tending to produce disease and premature death. In the human race, life is often shortened by ignorant or wilful disregard of the conditions necessary to the preservation of health. Accident, also, often exposes individuals to deleterious influences. Thus, in many cases, diseases arise from exposure to extremes of temperature or from excesses in eating and drinking, persisted in until the organs of digestion become debilitated and fail to fulfill their proper functions. But besides these causes of disease, which may be classed under the head of "injurious conditions," there are other influences directly morbific, which, whenever they come into play, cut short the duration of life. Poisons belong to this class, but the effects of these are felt only in occasional and accidental instances. Other noxious influences, of which the pernicious consequences are more widely spread, are those which produce the diseases called zymotic. Such are malaria, contagion, and infection, instrumentalities to which are owing the widespread ravages of epidemics.

It may be remarked that there are many cases of disease in which the cause is not traceable directly to any of the sources above mentioned, but in which the disease has been transmitted by inheritance from a parent similarly affected. In such cases there is nevertheless every reason to believe that the disease in its first appearance was produced in a healthy organism by causes belonging to one or the other of the classes above named.

The diseases which it is the object of the present paper to consider, are only those which belong to the epidemic or contagious class.

THE EPIDEMIC OR CONTAGIOUS CLASS OF DISEASES.

No subject has occupied more the careful attention of physicians, or has been a subject of more elaborate observation and experiment, or has led to more marked differences of opinion or more animated controversy, than that of the nature of the influences by which these diseases are transmitted from individual to individual. That many epidemics arise from peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, not in the least as yet understood, can hardly be doubted; and in this case the influence which excites disease simultaneously in many is not dissimilar to that by which contagious diseases are transmitted from individual to individual. Confining ourselves, however, for the moment to this latter mode of transmission, it may be observed that two theories distinctly opposed to each other have long been held on the subject, each of them counting in its advocacy authorities of the very highest character. These may be distinguished as the chemical theory of infection and the germ theory. The chemical theory is founded on a presumed analogy between the propagation of disease in living organisms and the process of fermentation in certain forms of organic matter without life. This theory assumes a ferment to be an organized substance in a certain state of decay, which possesses the property of exciting the same decay in other organic substances with which it is in contact. Applying this theory to disease, it supposes that infection is communicated by the instrumentality of particles thrown from the person, or from substances proceeding from the person diseased, and borne by the air to other persons in full health, in whom they excite, probably by contact with the membranous linings of the lungs, the same diseased condition which exists in the patient. The opposing theory presumes that the diseased person is suffering from an invasion of his system by microscopic algoid or fungoid vegetative forms having the property of rapid self-multiplication, and that the spores which proceed from these fungi or the cells of the algae are wafted in like manner by the air from person to person, penetrating the systems of the healthy, and establishing new colonies to generate disease in them.

A prima facie evidence, which, so far as it goes, is favorable to the germ theory, is found in the well-known fact that all the forms of cryptogamic vegetation are propagated by spores, which they shed freely abroad in all directions, and that these are borne in infinite numbers through the atmosphere, which they pervade near the surface of the earth in all places. The fact of their universal presence is made manifest by the promptness with which fungoid growths spring up in all circumstances in which the conditions favor their development. Such conditions embrace a congenial temperature, and the presence of some organic substance suitable to serve as a nidus, and furnish for them their proper food. There are peculiar forms of fungus which appear on particular forms of organism and nowhere else. Thus the hoofs of dead horses are overspread, when exposed at a moderate temperature to moisture, with a vigorous growth which is seen in no other situation, and some of the larger plants are infested by their own peculiar fungi.

This constant appearance of minute forms of vegetable life could not take place so invariably in all varying situations were not the spores of the fungi continually present in the air throughout its whole extent. We know that the numbers of these spores which all fungi produce are incalculable. The larger fungi give us evidence of this. The spores of a single puff-ball have been estimated to be more numerous than the entire human population of the globe. It is true that to ordinary observation the presence of foreign matters in the atmosphere is not perceptible, except when such foreign matters take the gross form of clouds of smoke or dust; but particles of smoke or dust, and in general of all inorganic substances, are so heavy that they soon subside; yet when the air is thus left apparently free from all foreign admixture, it is demonstrably full of organic particles so extremely light as not to subside for many hours or even days of perfect rest. The chemist, it is true, is unable to detect them by his tests, delicate as they are; for being organic, and composed in general of but two or three elements—which elements are in great part those of the atmosphere itself—they produce no distinctive reactions under the ordinary processes of analysis. But there is a mode of analysis much more delicate than even that of the chemist. It is that which has been applied incidentally to this question by Prof. Tyndall, in his interesting investigation into the chemical effects of light upon vapors. Prof. Tyndall discovered that there are many substances of great volatility which, when in the state of vapor, are easily decomposed by light. He found that a perfectly transparent vapor-like steam, when traversed by a luminous beam, is absolutely invisible; while we all know that if we admit a beam of sunlight into a darkened room, through an aperture in the shutter, the path of the beam through the apartment is as distinctly marked as if it were a solid bar. That this visibility of a beam of light in the air is not owing to the power of the aerial particles themselves to reflect light, is demonstrated by him by proofs entirely conclusive. A beam of light from an electric lamp was made in his experiments to pass through a large glass tube closed at both ends by plates of glass ground on. No light was permitted to escape into the room; and, accordingly, when the tube was exhausted of air altogether, and no light from its interior was reflected to the eye, it was perfectly invisible. But if the air of the room were allowed to re-enter it, it immediately became brilliantly luminous, as in the case of a sunbeam admitted through the window shutter. If, however, the air before being admitted into the empty tube had been passed through a red-hot tube of platinum, the tube thus filled remained as completely invisible as when it was a perfect vacuum. This experiment, which is but one of many employed by Prof. Tyndall to demonstrate the same proposition, shows not only that the air is full of foreign matters, but that those foreign matters are organic; for, were they not so, they could not be destroyed by fire. He proved also that these particles are so numerous that they cannot be entirely arrested by passing the air through the most energetic chemical reagents, as sulphuric acid, caustic potash, and the like; but that, though these substances arrested a large portion of the organisms, they allowed still not a few to escape. He showed, however, that a filter of rather closely compacted cotton will shut off entirely, or almost entirely, the organic matters which the air contains; and he showed, finally, that absolute rest for a long period of time will cause these particles completely to subside. Thus a large flask which had been standing in the store-room was found to be, as he expressed it, "optically empty;" that is to say, the rays of light passed through it without showing any more trace of their path than if it had been a vacuum. He also experimented to ascertain how long a time would be required to free the air by subsidence of its suspended particles in a space completely closed, and for this purpose he constructed such a closed space, cubical in form and several feet in lineal dimensions, glazed so as to permit him to pass through it a beam of light, and to observe the path of the beam. This small apartment was made absolutely air-tight, and left to itself. On each succeeding day the brilliancy of the transmitted beam grew less and less, and at length, at the end of a week, it could no longer be perceived at all. The apartment was optically empty.

THE AIR FILLED WITH ORGANIC MATTER.

These experiments, and others no less interesting, by Prof. Tyndall, thus prove in the most conclusive manner, that the ordinary air at the surface of the earth is always completely filled with particles of organic matter. It is not necessary to suppose that all these particles are living germs of vegetable or animal organisms, but when we see how constantly such organisms spring up wherever the conditions favor germination, it is impossible to doubt that a vast many of them have this character; and that these are the source of those growths of minute cryptogams which thus seem to spring up spontaneously. There is no mode of accounting for such growths, except to suppose that they are actually spontaneous; and accordingly the view has been taken by some physiologists, perhaps, I should say many, that the true mode of accounting for the appearance of microscopic forms of life, is to suppose that they originate without organic antecedents, or, as they express it, *de novo*. No question at the present day is more sharply debated than that which relates to the origin of life. There is no subject which has been pursued experimentally with more zeal, more earnest solicitude to reach the truth, and with more singularly discordant results than this. The notion of spontaneous generation, is not, by any means, of modern origin. It has been entertained by naturalists in every age since the dawn of scientific history. But the earlier naturalists, Aristotle and Lucretius, for instance, conceived that organisms of a high order of complexity, such as insects, or fishes, or reptiles, might be directly produced out of the moist earth softened by showers, or out of the slime and mud of rivers; whereas those of our time have long since abandoned any such extravagant notions, and confine themselves to the assertion that life in its spontaneous origin is manifested only under the simplest forms.

The latest example of a hypothesis resembling the ancient is found in the argument presented in a work entitled *Vestiges of Creation*, which appeared about thirty years ago, in which the experiments of Mr. Andrew Crosse upon electric currents of low intensity directed for a long time through a solution of inorganic salt were supposed to have produced an insect of the Acarus family, such an insect having actually made its appearance during the course of the experiment. But this result has long since been recognized to have been merely accidental, and probably owing to the presence of ova of the insect introduced in some unexplained way into the apparatus. The modern advocates of the theory of spontaneous generation hold, however, or at least most of them hold, only to the certainty of the spontaneous appearance of organisms of a very low type, called bacteria, vibriones and, monads, organisms familiar to the microscopist, and which are sure to make their appearance in every putrefying organic infusion.

Less than three centuries ago the belief here spoken of, that living things may originate without eggs, or germs, or living parents from which to proceed, may be said to have been universal in Europe. Of the truth of this belief there was supposed to be visible evidence in the invariable occurrence of maggots in putrefying flesh. Curiously enough, scriptural authority was cited in proof of this view, and the Old Testament story of the bees found by Samson in the carcass of the dead lion, was presumed to confirm it. The doctrine was therefore held as matter of faith, and those who first assailed it were naturally accused of impiety and irreverence. Prominent, and perhaps first among these was Francis Redi, an Italian philosopher, scholar, and poet, born in 1626. He presented a conclusive disproof of the spontaneous generation of maggots in putrefying flesh, by simply inclosing in open-mouthed jars covered with gauze, pieces of flesh still sound, and leaving them in the sun to putrefy. Putrefication occurred as before, but no maggots made their appearance. The maggots, nevertheless, did appear on the gauze, and a little observation made their origin manifest. The flies, of which they are the progeny in the larva state, being attracted by the odor of the flesh, but unable to reach it, laid their eggs upon the covering of the jar, and out of these the larvæ were presently developed. Having demonstrated the falsity of the popular belief on this subject in a case so conspicuous, Redi naturally generalized his conclusion, and took the ground that no living thing comes into existence without deriving its life from something previously living. He did not say, as it has been said later, "*Omne vivum ex ovo*," but "*Omne vivum ex vivo.*" He still believed that out of a living plant may arise a living animal, as the insect within the gall of the oak, or the worm within the fruit which presents no external puncture. His doctrine was, therefore, that which Huxley has named *Biogenesis*, in contradistinction to spontaneous generation, called by him *Abiogenesis*, and by Bastean *Archegenesis*. But Archegenesis had been put aside only to return again under a new form. Among the earliest revelations of the microscope was the remarkable fact that whenever a dead organic substance is infused in water myriads of minute creatures presently make their appearance in the infusion, all possessing most extraordinary and many of them very varied powers of reproduction. They multiply by means of *ova*, by means of buds, or gemmation, and by means of self-division, or fissuration. All this was strongly favorable to the doctrine of Biogenesis. Where so many means of reproduction existed, every one of them so effectual and sufficient, to provide that the same forms of life should be produced without any organic antecedents, seemed "wasteful and ridiculous excess." This view, however, met here and there with a dissentient. About a century and a quarter ago John Turberville Needham, an English naturalist, resorted to an experiment which, with various modifications, has been, since many hundreds, and possibly many thousands, of times repeated, with the view thoroughly to test the question whether, in its application to infusorial life, the doctrine of Biogenesis is universally true. He prepared an infusion, thoroughly boiled it in a flask, corked it tight, sealed the cork with mastic, and covered the whole with hot ashes, designing to destroy by heat any germs which might be in the infusion, in the substance infused, or in the air above the liquid in the flask. After some days or weeks, he found that, notwithstanding all these precautions, living organism did make their appearance in the flask, precisely such as in freely exposed infusions habitually appeared earlier. This experiment was immediately repeated by Spallanzani, an Italian ecclesiastic and naturalist; but Spallanzani, instead of corking his flask, and cementing his corks, sealed the vessels by fusing the glass, and having thus completely cut off communication with the outward air, kept them at the boiling temperature for three-quarters of an hour. No life appeared in the infusions of Spallanzani, and the doctrine of Biogenesis was apparently triumphant.

The question was, however, not yet universally admitted to be settled. Dissentients made themselves heard from time to time, among them Gleichen, Otho, Müller, and Previranus, the latter of whom pointed out the significant fact that, while the species of infusorial animals found in infusions of the same kind were constantly the same, those which appeared in different infusions were not so. Early in the present century the celebrated naturalist, Lamarck, ranged himself on the side of spontaneous generation. Oken took the same view, and subsequently Bory St. Vincent, J. Müller, Dujardin, Burdach, and Pineau, while on the opposite side appeared, among others, Schwann, Schultse, and Ehrenberg. The experiments of Schultse and Schwann were remarkable. They were undertaken for the purpose of testing the accuracy of those of Spallanzani. Since those experiments had been made the importance of air, or of oxygen, one of its constituents, to the maintenance of animal life had been discovered, and doubts had arisen whether, in those experiments, the air had not been rendered unfit for the support of life by the operations to which it had been subjected. In repeating the experiments Schultze admitted to the flasks, after boiling the infusions, only such air as had been passed through concentrated sulphuric acid, and Schwann only such as had been conducted through red-hot tubes. No animalcules made their appearance; and these results, reached as long ago as 1836 and 1837, were regarded by the great body of naturalists as finally settling the question.

CONTROVERSIES OF THE SAVANTS.

The controversy, however, after resting for twenty years, was revived and prosecuted with even more animation than before, by Mr. Pouchet, in the first instance, on the side of spontaneous generation, and Mr. Pasteur, on that of biogenesis, but more recently by many naturalists of distinction, among whom may be named Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of our own country, whose experimental researches tend rather to the support of the archegenetic theory, and Prof. Huxley, of London, whose opinion, given on a survey of the whole history of the controversy, and expressed before the British Association in 1870, is very decidedly the other way. While the controversy was between Mr. Pasteur and Mr. Pouchet, there can be no doubt that, in the judgment of the world, the former had by far the best of the argument. His experiments, which were substantially repetitions of those of Needham and Spallanzani, but which were variously modified, so as to render his demonstrations, in every possible way, cumulative, seemed to have disposed of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, effectually and forever. In multitudes of instances, infusions hermetically sealed while boiling, remained for indefinite periods of time free from all traces of organic life, while portions of the same infusions exposed side by side with these, but open to the air, were speedily swarming with animalcules. He found that even an unsealed flask, of which the neck had been stopped during the boiling only with a plug of cotton, closely pressed together, continued to be equally free from these organisms so long as the stopper remained in its place. This last experiment presented a rather curious resemblance to that of Redi, with his gauze-covered jar; for the cotton forming the plug was found, on a microscopic examination, to contain the germs which its presence had prevented from entering the flask. Mr. Pasteur finally found—and this result was long supposed to have furnished an unanswerable reply to all the arguments of the advocates of archegenesis—that flasks containing infusions treated by boiling as before required neither sealing nor stopping with cotton to prevent invasion of the contained liquids by these low forms of life; provided only that the necks of such flasks had been originally bent over, so as to direct their mouths downward. This result he had predicted as probable, holding, as he did, that the germs by which such infusions are repeopled when the living embryos they may contain have been destroyed by heat, must necessarily subside into them from the air above.

The experiments of Wyman, Bastian, Cantoni, and others, more recent than those of Pasteur, have led to results singularly, and at present, we must say, unaccountably, at variance with his. Prof. Wyman found that *bacteria* will make their appearance in infusions which have not only been boiled before being sealed up, but which, after being sealed, have been kept at a boiling heat for many hours. He found, moreover, that these same organisms perish when exposed to a heat not over 134° Fahrenheit. Bastian, in a very extended series of experiments, has pushed the heat in the tubes containing his infusions as high as 300° Fahrenheit, maintaining this high temperature, in some instances, not less than four hours; and has yet found that living forms do not fail subsequently to make their appearance in them. Such forms appear also, according to him, in solutions containing nothing of organic origin whatever, but which are composed entirely of certain salts of soda and ammonia; and he even affirms that in such solutions he has occasionally seen very remarkable fungi to present themselves with their full fructification, drawings of which he has given in his work, recently published, entitled *The Beginnings of Life*.

It seems to me that no one can rise from the perusal of the extraordinary book just mentioned without feeling that if it does not embrace and contain the conclusion of the whole matter, it is at least for the present unanswerable. It leaves us, nevertheless, still perplexed, perhaps more deeply perplexed than before; for it is impossible to understand how the results reached by so many naturalists, all in the first rank of scientific investigators, all conscientiously laboring to elicit the truth of this great question, should be, after all, so singularly discordant. And another weighty consideration adds to this perplexity. It is the existence of a practical refutation of the conclusions of the class of experimenters to which Dr. Bastian belongs, which is presented under our eyes every day on the grandest scale in the operations of one of the most important departments of modern industry. I cannot state this consideration better than in the words of Huxley: "There must," remarks this distinguished physiologist, "be some error about these experiments, because they are performed on an enormous scale every day with quite contrary results. Meats, fruits, vegetables, the very materials of the most fermentable and putrescible infusions are preserved to the extent, I suppose I may say, of thousands of tons every year, by a method which is a mere application of Spallanzani's experiment. The matters to be preserved are well boiled in a tin case provided with a small hole, and this hole is soldered up when all the air in the case has been replaced by steam. By this method they may be kept for years without putrefying, fermenting, or getting moldy." He argues—and the argument has a weight that must be felt—that there is no mode of explaining this universal and inevitable result but the exclusion of germs from these cans. And, in view of the marvelous discrepancy between the results on the small and the grand scale placed side by side, one can hardly repress the suspicion that if there be any such thing as spontaneous generation it is a thing which occurs only under rare and extraordinary conditions, which conditions Dr. Bastian has unintentionally succeeded in establishing, while as a matter of practical importance or daily interest it is as if it were not.

There is a view of this question, however, which, though it may seem out of place here, I cannot forbear to mention. To the philosopher, the demonstration of the theory of spontaneous generation, should it ever be demonstrated beyond all possibility, of doubt or cavil, cannot but be a matter of the deepest interest. But to the man who finds himself compelled to receive it, this interest, it seems to me, must be no less painful than it is deep. Nor is this the only theory which the investigators of our time are urging upon our attention, of which I feel compelled to make the same remark. There are at least two besides which impress me with a similar feeling, and the three together constitute a group which, though to a certain extent independent of each other, are likely in the end to stand or fall together. These are the doctrine of spontaneous generation, the doctrine of organic evolution, and the doctrine of the correlation of mental and physical forces. If these doctrines are true, the existence of an intelligence separate from organized matter is impossible, and the death of the human body is the death of the human soul. If these doctrines are true, the world becomes an enigma, no less to the theist than it has always been to the atheist. We are told, indeed, that the acceptance of these views need not shake our faith in the existence of an Almighty Creator. It is beautifully explained to us how they ought to give us more elevated and more worthy conceptions of the modes by which He works His will in the visible creation. We learn that our complex organisms are none the less the work of His hands because they have been evolved by an infinite series of changes from microscopic gemmules, and that these gemmules themselves have taken on their forms under the influence of the physical forces of light and heat and attraction acting on brute mineral matter. Rather it should seem we are a good deal more so. This kind of teaching is heard in our day even from the theologians. Those sentinels on the watch-towers of the faith, whose wont it has been for so many centuries to stand sturdily up in opposition to the science which was not, in any proper sense, at war with them, now, by a sudden and almost miraculous conversion, accept with cheerful countenances, and become in their turn the expounders and champions of the science which is. But while they find the mystery of the original creation thus satisfactorily cleared up in their minds, they seem to have taken very little thought as to what is going to come of the rest of their theology. It is indeed a grand conception which regards the Deity as conducting the work of His creation by means of those all-pervading influences which we call the forces of nature; but it leaves us profoundly at a loss to explain the wisdom or the benevolence which brings every day into life such myriads of sentient and intelligent beings only that they may perish on the morrow of their birth.

But this is not all. If these doctrines are true, all talk of creation or methods of creation becomes absurdity; for just as certainly as they are true, God himself is impossible. If intelligence presupposes a material organism, of which it is a mode of action, then God must be a material organism, or there is no God. But it is the law of all living organisms that they grow, mature, and perish; and since God cannot perish, he cannot be an organism.

But we are told it is unphilosophical in the pursuit of truth to concern ourselves about consequences. We should accept the truth with gladness, whatever it may be, and let consequences take care of themselves. To this canon I am willing to subscribe up to a certain point. But if, in my study of nature, I find the belief forced upon me that my own conscious spirit, as well as my animal life, is but a mere vapor, which appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away forever, that is a truth which I cannot receive with gladness, and for which I shall never thank the science which has taught it me. Much as I love truth in the abstract, I love my hope of immortality still more; and if the final outcome of all the boasted discoveries of modern science is to disclose to men that they are more evanescent than the shadow of the swallow's wing upon the lake, it seems to me no better than a heartless mockery to talk of the countless treasures which, along with this withering revelation, she has poured out at their feet. No, if this, after all, is the best that science can give me, give me then, I pray, no more science. Let me live on in my simple ignorance, as my fathers lived before me; and when I shall at length be summoned to my final repose, let me still be able to fold the drapery of my couch about me and lie down to pleasant, even though they be deceitful dreams.

PARASITIC GROWTHS.

To return from this long digression:

In order that we may be able to judge of the probability that an infectious disease of which the cause is unknown is a result of the invasion of the blood or the viscera of the patient by a parasitic vegetation, it is important to consider first what has been already ascertained of the effects of such parasitic growths infesting the animal organism. A simple form of fungus, called the *Sarcina ventriculi*, is often found in matters thrown up by persons laboring under disorder of the stomach. It has also been met with in other parts of the body when diseased. But it is likewise found, and not unfrequently, in the stomachs of persons in perfect health; and, as Dr. Carpenter says, may accumulate there in considerable quantities without causing inconvenience. This parasite, therefore, cannot be regarded as an inciting cause of disease. The stomachs of many worms and insects are found, moreover, to be frequently infested with fungi, which grow there in great luxuriance. Many of these have been examined and described by Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia. It does not appear that they occasion inconvenience to the animals within whose bodies they thus establish themselves. On the other hand, some of the dipterous and hymenopterous insects, and some caterpillars, are liable to invasion by fungoid growths, which speedily spread through their entire bodies and destroy their lives. In the West Indies, according to Dr. Carpenter, it is not at all uncommon to see individuals of a species of *Polistes* (corresponding to our wasp) flying about with plants of their own length projecting from some part of their surface, the germs of which have been introduced through the breathing-pores at their sides. This fungus growth, however, soon kills the insect, and a similar effect follows a similar cause in the case of certain caterpillars in New-Zealand, Australia, and China, of which the bodies become so thoroughly interpenetrated and, as it may be said, replaced by the fungoid vegetation that when dried they have almost the density of wood, so that, in the language of Dr. Carpenter, "these caterpillars come to present the appearance of twigs, with long slender stalks formed by the projections of the fungus itself." Our common house-fly is a not unfrequent victim of a similar parasitic visitation. A fungus called the *Empusa Muscae*, originating from the germination of a single spore brought in contact almost anywhere with the body of the insect, pervades after a time its whole interior, and, while leaving the surface uninjured, emphatically eats out its substance. When the animal's life is nearly exhausted he comes to rest, and fungoid shoots put forth from his body on all sides, clothing him apparently with a kind of fur, consisting of filaments each bearing a fructification of innumerable spores. The harvest of spores becomes very conspicuous when the unfortunate animal makes his last stand upon the window-pane, forming a thin film over the glass to a considerable distance around him, and if by any chance a healthy individual of the same species comes within the limit of this infected area the disease which has destroyed his fellow will be sure to attack him also. There are some forms of parasitic disease affecting insects which have had consequences of serious importance to certain great industrial interests to which these humble forms of animal life are tributary. A fungus called the *Botrytis bassiana* is the occasion of the disease in silk-worms known by the name of *Muscardine*. The spores of this fungus, entering the breathing pores of the worm, soon germinate, and death is the immediate consequence. It is only, or at least rarely, however, the case that the cause of the fatality is manifest until after death has occurred; but then the fungus shoots forth luxuriantly, especially at the junction of the rings of the body. A still more destructive epidemic among silk-worms is that which has received the name of *Pébrine*, and which is caused by the multiplication of a parasitical organism called *Panhistophyton*, fungoid in its nature. This disease is the more difficult to deal with, in that it is transmissible by inheritance, the *Psorospermiae* entering into the eggs of the diseased worm. It was thoroughly investigated by Mr. Pasteur, who pointed out the means by which it might be extirpated, means which have since been successfully applied. But there are diseases produced by invasions of parasitic fungi in animals of much higher grade than worms or insects. The epidemic among cattle, called in England "the blood," is shown by the researches of Davaine to be occasioned by the presence in the blood of the diseased animals of innumerable living organisms resembling *vibrios*. This disease is communicable to man, producing what is called "malignant pustule," and this is attended with the development of the same organisms in the pustules thus produced. Prof. Lister, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, long ago observed that when a chronic abscess is discharged by means of a *canula* and *trochar*, the subsequent accumulations of fluid are frequently attended with putrefication, though none had existed before. The putrid mass is also found to be swarming with *vibrios*, though none had been present in the first discharges. No explanation of this singular phenomenon, according to him, can be given except that the germs of these organisms were introduced in the original operation with the *canula* and *trochar*. Another remarkable fact noticed by Prof. Lister seems strongly to corroborate the theory of inflammation and putrefication above given. A wound in the chest producing effusion of blood in the pleural cavity, is attended with great danger from the liability of the extravasated blood to putrefy. Yet when the lung is wounded by a broken rib, without any external opening, the blood, though escaping into the cavity in quantity, undergoes no decomposition and excites in the surgeon no concern, even though air at the same time enters in such volume as to inflate the cellular tissue of the entire body. "These facts," says Prof. Lister, "involved to me a complete mystery until I heard of the germ theory of putrefication, when it at once occurred to me that it was only natural that the air should be filtered of germs by the air passages" of the lungs. Now, what Prof. Lister conjectures *a priori*, Prof. Tyndall, interested by this remark, subsequently proved experimentally. Through the path of the beam of light made visible by his lantern in the dark room described above, he caused the air from his own lungs to pass, by breathing through a tube. The current at first but slightly affected the brightness of the beam; but as the air from the larger passages passed away, and that from the deeper network of the lungs succeeded, the light progressively faded, and at length gave place to absolute blackness. The experiment fully confirmed the anticipation of Prof. Lister, that the air which passed through the lungs would no longer contain the germs of living things, or any other suspended foreign matter. But what an idea does this give us of our liability, through our lungs, to absorb into our system anything noxious which the air may contain, no matter how minute in quantity, or how finely divided! If the quantity in given volume is minute, it is to be remembered that the volume we inhale in a limited time is enormous, amounting to two or three thousand cubic feet a day; and the accumulation which must result, from even the partial exhaustion of this great mass of its impurities, must become very considerable.

Having spoken now of the cases in which disease, local or general, in animals, is manifestly occasioned, by the presence of parasitic vegetation, it is proper to mention, briefly, similar examples in plants. The smut in wheat, the rust in cotton, the *Oidium* in grapes, and the *Botrytis* in potatoes, are examples of fungi, constantly concomitant with disease, and presumably, almost certainly, in the last two instances, its cause. Neither in plants nor animals, however, is it to be supposed that the noxious effects observed are occasioned merely by the presence of these parasites mechanically interfering with and obstructing the vital functions, or by acting directly as poisons in the ordinary sense; but rather by their own vital activity decomposing the substance of the organisms they infest, and making them their food. The consequences of their extensive prevalence to the material interests of communities and peoples, and to their means of subsistence, have been occasionally of the gravest character. The *Oidium* may be said to have exterminated the vine from the island of Madeira; the *Panhistophyton* cut down the product of silk in France from 130,000,000 of francs per annum, to 30,000,000; and the *Botrytis* threatened to depopulate Ireland, by destroying the vegetable which constituted, for the common people, the staple article of their food.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE GERM THEORY.

Putting together these the known facts regarding this subject before proceeding to more doubtful cases, we may say that the germ theory has an amount of *prima facie* evidence in its favor which entitles it to careful consideration. In certain instances, and in a certain sense, the evidence is complete that the germ theory is true. But when we come to apply it to infectious diseases in general, we find the analogies which they present, with the limited class of examples above enumerated, to be unexpectedly feeble, while the points of dissimilarity are numerous and marked. It is not even enough to discover that in such diseases there are actually present in the blood, or in the tissues, or in the secretions, or in the dejections, of the suffering individuals, living forms of microscopic cryptogams, since the evidence is rarely conclusive either that these minute bodies are injurious to the patient or that they were present antecedently to the attack. And if, as to the first of these points, the evidence in some cases is satisfactory, as to the second it canhardly be pronounced to be so in any.

As to the frequent presence of vegetable organisms in the blood of men or animals suffering under infectious diseases, it is impossible to entertain a doubt. The testimony of all the observers who have occupied themselves with this subject is concurrent to this effect. Coze and Feltz, Klebs, Burdon-Sanderson, Klein, and many others, have found bacteria invariably in the blood of patients suffering under typhoid fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, pyæmia, and septicæmia. Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, affirms as the result of his own observations, that in healthy as well as in diseased blood there are always present two species of cryptogams, the one algoid and the other fungoid. In the pustules of small-pox Dr. Salisbury has observed a cryptogam described by him as having both a fungoid and an algoid development, and the spores of this he has also found in the blood. In cow-pox, or in the disease produced in the cow by inoculation from a small-pox subject, only the algoid form appears. This the discoverer has named *Ios vacciola*, while the entire plant in its double form is called *Ios variolosa vacciola*. In typhoid fever the same writer has detected a peculiar algoid vegetation developing itself upon the external surface of the entire body, and upon the mucous membrane of the interior cavities. This he regards as the efficient cause of the disease, and the means by which it is propagated. Dr. Ernst Hallier, of Jena, who has published largely on this subject, and has made himself prominent as an advocate of the germ theory, has described a large variety of vegetable forms, found by him in diseased men and animals, many of which he has subjected to systematic cultivation, in order to study their modes of development. A new and peculiar fungus, found in the rice-water discharges of cholera patients, and within the intestinal canal of such persons, has been cultivated by him with special attention. This plant is described as being as marvelous for the rapidity of its development as for its strange forms of growth, and its terribly fatal destruction of the epithelial tissue of the intestine. It is called by Profs. Thorne and Klobe the *cylindrotaenium*, but is regarded by Dr. Simon and Dr. Harris as being an exotic member of the family to which belong the *urocystic* and *oidium* blights of cereals and fruits. Among the interesting facts observed in the cultivation may be mentioned that the presence of an abundance of nitrogenous matter, and the absence of acids in the fluid or substance employed, were proved to be essential conditions of the propagation and growth. Also, that when the fungus cells, in the course of their development upon a piece of intestinal membrane, reached a certain stage, they rapidly increased, and the epithelium as rapidly wasted away. After reading this, it is rather disappointing to find in the last and recently published edition of Dr. Parkes' *Manual of Practical Hygiene* the following succinct statement: "As regards cholera, the careful observations of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, in Calcutta, seem to have disproved the possibility of either fungi or bacteria being *the cause* of cholera."

The disease which appeared in 1868 among the beef cattle brought to this City from the West, and which is known as the Texas cattle disease, was investigated at the time by Drs. Harris and Stiles, of the New-York Health Department, who found the spores of a peculiar species of fungus both in the blood and in the bile of the diseased animals. Specimens of these cryptogams were sent by these gentlemen to Prof. Hallier, by whom they were successfully cultivated, and who succeeded in deriving from them three distinct forms of the fungus. The epizootic which attacked all the horses of the country twelve months ago was also marked by the presence of fungi in the blood and the urine of the animals affected, which were described by Dr. Endemann, and by Dr. Charles Am Ende, of Hoboken.

These examples will probably be thought sufficiently numerous to justify the generalization that in infectious diseases the presence of microscopic algoid or fungoid cryptogams is a fact of invariable occurrence. What is the significance of this fact? In all these cases, we find that the fluid in which the cryptogams occur is itself diseased. Is not the disease of the blood the very condition that is necessary to the development of the plant? When mold makes its appearance on the surface of paste, is it the presence of the mold which causes the paste to putrefy, or is it the putrefaction of the paste which provides a congenial nidus for the mold?

About forty years ago, the yeast plant was discovered by Cagniard de la Tour, and almost simultaneously by Schwann. Till that discovery, the chemical theory of disease had a strong support in the imagined analogy of fermentation. To the suggestion, after the discovery, that fermentation is probably a consequence of the rapid growth of the plant, there was at first a very general and natural dissent, but when, in 1843, Helmholtz made a direct experimental test of the question, by placing a fermenting liquid side by side with one of the same kind not fermenting, both being contained in the same vessel but separated by a membrane which permitted the mingling of the liquids, but prevented the passage of the plant, that analogy lost its force, for the fermenting liquid continued to ferment, while the quiescent liquid remained quiescent. The case of fermentation assumed now a significance quite the contrary of that which it had before seemed to possess, and it began to be claimed quite as conclusive in favor of the germ theory, as it had been before in favor of the chemical. This theory, however, though among its advocates have been, and continue to be, counted many of the most distinguished physicians and physiologists of the past and the present generation, has never met with universal acceptance. Serious difficulties present themselves, which it fails to explain, among which are the objections strongly put by Dr. Bastian, that the theory demands a belief in the existence of about twenty different kinds of organisms never known in their mature state, and whose existence is not demonstrated, but simply postulated; and that these germs, if they exist, are not the germs of any known organisms, because such germs have been experimentally shown to be incapable of producing the particular diseases these are assumed to cause. Moreover, feeding on putrid flesh, as is habitual among the Kalmucks, is followed by no injurious consequences, though such flesh swarms with bacteria, and, as the author just referred to affirms, the organisms of ordinary putrefactions may be introduced even into the blood of men and animals without producing any of these specific diseases. The same writer asserts that in sheep-pox the blood and the secretions are not infective, though this disease is allied to, and even more virulently contagious, than human small-pox.

DISEASED CONDITIONS THE PABULUM FOR FUNGI.

What account shall we give, therefore, of the multiplication of fungi and algæ in diseased blood, if these organisms are not the cause of the disease? Simply, that the diseased condition furnishes to the organisms the pabulum, which is not present in the healthy state. For the cause of the disease we must, on this supposition, look elsewhere, and we shall be compelled, perhaps, to fall back upon the chemical doctrine of sympathetic decomposition. Many causes, in fact, produce profound changes in the blood with which parasites have nothing to do. This is true of the venom of serpents and of prussic acid, both of which produce fatal effects with singular rapidity. Of "the black death," which raged in the fifteenth century, Bastian quotes Hecker as saying that "many were struck as if by lightning, and died on the spot," and he cites the testimony of Dr. Aitken to the fact that, when the cholera reached Muscat, instances occurred in which only ten minutes elapsed from the first apparent seizure till life was extinct. These are cases for which the germ theory affords no solution.

On the other hand, we have the numerous observations and experiments of Cozè and Feltz, of Burdon-Sanderson, and Klein, of Klebs, of Davaine, of Zahn and Tiegel, and others, in which rabbits and guinea-pigs were inoculated with bacterious blood drawn from patients laboring under a great variety of infectious diseases, including pyæmia, septicæmia, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, &c., observations and experiments which seem to leave little room for doubt that these organisms are, in fact, in these cases, the vehicles of the infection, and the causes of these several diseases. It was observed, for instance, that successive inoculations increase the intensity of the virus, and that along with the increase of toxic power, the number of the organisms in the fluids manifesting it was correspondingly increased. It is true that the diseased fluid is itself necessarily introduced into the animal inoculated, along with the contained bacteria, so as to leave the question still somewhat in doubt to which to ascribe the induced disease. Some light is thrown upon this question by certain experiments of Drs. Zahn and Tiegel, who in cases of septicæmia filtered the parasites from the liquid; and having done this, found that the clear liquid caused heavy but transient fever without suppuration, while the same fluid with the parasites produced suppuration extraordinarily widespread.

In view of the conflicting character of the evidence surrounding the vexed problem under consideration, the conclusion to which the present speaker has been led, if it may be permitted to one so moderately versed in physiological science to have a conclusion at all, is that neither the germ theory of contagious disease, nor the chemical theory, is exclusively true, but that each of these morbific influences has a range of action of its own, and that in some cases it is eminently probable that the disease in its inception is attributable to one of these causes, and that is the chemical; but owes its subsequent virulence mainly to the other, that is, to the presence of rapidly-multiplying vegetable organisms. It appears to me that by the proper application of this key we shall be able to solve most of the perplexing anomalies which particular examples have seemed to present, and shall afford a common ground on which the champions of opposing views may meet and harmonize their differences. I make the suggestion with much diffidence, conscious how far I am stepping beyond my own proper province in doing so; but also on that very account to a certain extent reassured by the consideration that, whatever acceptance it may meet with in this learned body, I have no professional reputation to be prejudiced or advanced in making it.

As to the bearing of this question upon public hygiene and the principles which should govern sanitary legislation, it is to be observed that, if we accept the chemical theory of contagion as exclusively the true one, we can hardly avoid admitting the possibility that contagious disease may originate in a healthy individual without communication with a person already diseased. The causes, whatever they may be, will be found in surrounding conditions. If I have understood what has been said during the present session of this association, the cholera in the West during the season that is past did not originate from without. Somewhere conditions must have existed which favored its origination *de novo* in our own country. In this view of the subject, the business of sanitary science is to discover the nature of the deleterious conditions tending to induce disease, and to prevent their occurrence.

If, on the other hand, infectious disease is propagated by living germs alone, what we have to aim at is to divine measures for promptly extirpating those germs the moment the disease appears. But as the necessary measures of precaution or of extirpation will be substantially the same, whatever may be the theoretic views entertained as to the nature and the origin of the evil to be met, our legislation in any case is likely to be practically the same, however in its motive it may be logically different. Pure air, pure water, wholesome food, thorough drainage, rigidly-enforced cleanliness, the severe exclusion from towns and cities of industries which contaminate the air with noxious gases or offensive effluvia, especially such as arises from decaying organic matter, the prevention of overcrowding in dwellings, the prompt and complete disinfection of every spot where pestilence may lift its head and of every article and substance, including the dejecta of the sick, which may serve as a vehicle of disease, and finally, a well-organized sanitary police and untiring vigilance on the part of its members—these are the objects which the guardians of the public health must labor to secure, to whatever school of etiology they may happen to belong. It is indeed a fortunate circumstance, a fact observable in no other department of practical human effort that I happen to remember, that here the champions of conflicting theories, however freely they may splinter lances in the arena of controversy, are always found in the field of actual warfare, and in the face of the common enemy marching harmoniously side by side.

The study of the laws of hygiene is assuming in our time, in the estimation of the public and of the profession themselves, an importance which places it above even the proper business of the profession, that of the science of Therapeutics. Drugs, whether remedial or prophylactic, are falling more and more into disrepute; and it is felt that prophylactic action is infinitely better than prophylactic draughts.

Such has been the success of modern measures for closing up all the insidious approaches by which disease has hitherto effected its entrance into the family, the community, or the individual organism, as to encourage a hope, even so seemingly wild and visionary, as that a time is coming in which disease itself shall be utterly extirpated, and men shall begin to live out the days which Heaven intended for them. When that time arrives, if it ever shall, your honorable and learned profession may find, like *Othello*, its occupation gone; but it will be itself which will have destroyed it, and which will have established, in doing so, a nobler title to the gratitude of mankind than all its untiring labors for the relief of suffering humanity through centuries of self-sacrificing devotion hitherto have already won.

THE DEFALCATION IN PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* of Friday morning says: "The continued examination into the affairs of the Commercial National Bank, yesterday, has so far revealed no increase in the amount of the Cashier's defalcation stated yesterday morning. There is therefore increasing reason to believe that the full extent of the robbery was then made known. It is perhaps proper to state that an important part of this defalcation is understood to be traceable to a former Teller of the bank, W. J. Clarke. The amount of money lost to the bank by the speculation in which the Cashier was engaged was about $20,000. The knowledge of this defalcation, it is said, was by some means attained by Clarke, the Teller, and when, some years ago, he was discharged from the service of the institution, he used the fact to compel the Cashier to assume a deficit of his own, amounting to $25,000. Rather than suffer the threatened exposure, Mr. Wardwell weakly consented to take the additional load of Clarke's rascality, and thus double his guilty burden."

LAST WORDS ABOUT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The exhibition which closed Saturday night presented some features deserving of special mention, for the purpose of counsel and warning to managers of these exhibitions, and to members and future exhibitors. With many attractive and instructive features, some of first-class importance, and a very few of unequaled excellence, this exhibition had but little that was really novel or valuable as a means of instruction that could not have been as easily seen and learned, on a much grander scale, and in far greater detail, in many of the first-class warehouses and stores of the City. An immense hall, nicely draped, splendidly lighted, and everything exhibited made the most of in the way of arrangement, with the mere pretense of a picture gallery, as far as art is concerned, and much music, the fair, as a show and promenade for young people, was decidedly popular. The moderate price of admission harmonized well with the hard times, which also were a drawback on its monetary success, as upon everybody's else in and out of the show business.

The special drawbacks which should be provided for in the future are a much earlier movement to secure exhibitors, and the employment of such agencies as will be able to interest and gather in time all of the great processes of manufacture and production, including rare domestic animals, wild animals, plants, and vegetables, which have been changed by cultivation, thus giving a practical knowledge from the object that will be invaluable to young and old, and never forgotten by any who see and thus learn through their own senses what has been done, and thus catch suggestions of what may be done. Such hints have been to our inventors an incentive which has led to the wonderful material advancement in the mechanic arts and all industrial processes, extending into the domains of high art and far-reaching scientific inquiry, which has given us a first rank among the nations of the earth as producers of unequaled labor-saving devices, many manufactured products, and the means of cheap and rapid communication.

The American Institute, now nearly half a century old, and for the first time exhibiting on its own property, ought to throw aside the style of management and exhibition which has prevailed in the past, and to take a new departure above all merely commercial makeshift and personal considerations. Its awards should be made sparingly and discriminatingly, by men of high intelligence, unquestioned integrity, wholly above the breath of suspicion, their names being conspicuously placed, at the outset of the exhibition, in each department in full view of exhibitors and visitors; so that the appearance of underhand dealing would inevitably brand any recreant or sneaking interference of pretended experts and scientific shams, always more or less hangers-on to all such displays, to catch stray greenhorns with their second-hand wisdom and pretended influence over managers, subordinate officials, and, most wonderful of all, to be able to buy up all newspapers and newspaper men. These creatures are usually found hanging round the doors leading to refreshment rooms, meanwhile asserting that the press, managers, and everybody else can be bought at a price that they can fix to a cent, themselves being the only exceptions to such wholesale venality. These exhibitions have been cursed with too many of this class of hangers-on, and they have greatly demoralized and injured the character and usefulness of the American Institute. They should be cut off, and, if need be, exposed. Officers and employes who openly avow the opinion, and, as far as they are able act, upon it, that they don't care for the press, and by consequence public opinion, and that the American Institute can advertise its exhibitions by means of gutter snipes and posters, should in future be retired to their more congenial employment of bill-posting. Such views have been quite too common heretofore, and should be voted out so that they stay out of all direction or official connections with these exhibitions in future. With the best intentions and the utmost painstaking, much dissatisfaction must be expected even from the most efficient management of the awards from disappointed exhibitors. The great majority of the awards made this year lack nearly all of the essential elements indicating the real character of the articles to which they are given; some very remarkable articles received a diploma; so did a can of stewed tomatoes. Still more glaringly illustrating this absurd disparity in the importance, value, and character of the articles to which silver medals were awarded, a little sewing-machine boiler, for driving a single sewing-machine, actuated by an eight-foot gas-burner, and costing $50, received a silver medal.

Within four feet of it, across the pathway, a sewing-machine of unequaled ingenuity and perfection of construction, performing unequaled work through a greater range than any other sewing-machine ever did, using finer and coarser thread, including waxed thread for leather-work, and being the only sewing-machine that can do this, using a double thread with a lock-stitch, all its associated and labor-saving processes occupying five alcoves and making by far the most attractive and important feature of the exhibition, also receives a silver medal as the best No. 6 manufacturing sewing-machine exhibited by Wheeler & Wilson. In this immediate connection another nearly as strange an absurdity occurs. A case of hand-made shoes, in which there are but two or three pairs that are even noticeably well made, received a silver medal. Close by, another case, filled with the most wonderfully perfect specimens of machine-made boots and shoes, all stitched on the sewing-machine above referred to, and forming a part of the grand exhibition of the work done with it, together with a vast number of unequaled specimens of every variety of machine stitching, made in the presence of jurors and visitors during the exhibition, also received a silver medal only.

Umbrellas and parasols made by machinery and exhibited by Byrd & Corwin, also stitched on the same machine, received a silver medal this year, which is a great improvement, on the score of justice, over the award made to the same house last year.

The two great positive-motion looms received each a silver medal, "the Great Medal of the American Institute" having been undeservedly given for the positive-motion device when the loom was first exhibited in 1869, and the silver medals are now awarded for much more perfect construction, apparently to compensate for the earlier blunder.

Another illustration: The Allegretti Iceberg Refrigerator, which by common consent embodies, for the first time, the true principles of refrigeration, and is of unequaled efficiency, received a silver medal—not a large or small silver medal, but one like all the rest, meaning anything or nothing. A bronze medal was awarded to Osborn & Co. for their magnificent display of bird cages, a manufacture which is growing into great importance, the specimens exhibited showing a rare perfection of workmanship and elegance of style. Other bronze medals were awarded for articles which have neither novelty, special merits, nor elegance of style. A Baxter steam engine was awarded a silver medal. For what reason does the reader suppose? Because it was nickel-plated and highly polished all over. The question naturally occurs, Why was not the man who was able to perform this wonderful feat of nickel-plating honored with mention and a silver medal? The Baxter engine is no novelty, and has been frequently and deservedly honored by the American Institute.

The more recent and novel art of nickel-plating has not been thus honored and recognized. In the matter of printing presses one exhibitor received a silver medal for an excellent press; another exhibitor, at greater expense and trouble, places his press on exhibition. He demonstrates that it is more efficient, almost entirely new in principle and arrangement, does more and finer work in the same time, at a saving of four-fifths of the ink used by his competitor, and—is not even mentioned. A remarkably simple, cheap, and unversally-applicable automatic car coupler, sent from Missouri, was placed away in a corner out of its natural group, and had it not been for the sharp eye of the Chairman, Prof. Thurston, of the Machinery Department Committee, would have been wholly overlooked, so far as judges were concerned, thus showing that the personal surveillance and interests were not as thorough and efficient as they should have been. Vyse & Co. exhibited a new and very remarkable invention in the shape of their "sponge carpet lining," an article of universal application, which will save to house-keepers and all using carpets at least one-third of the wear of carpets, while affording greatly increased warmth and comfort, as it is a great deadener of sound, filling all cracks and crevices in floors, and proof against vermin, and fire by lighted matches. A bronze medal was awarded for this beneficent invention, on which more than $100,000 have been expended in machinery, and this being its first exhibition. These evident absurdities, not to say gross exhibitions of injustice, may all be remedied, it is said, by the Board of Managers and the Board of Direction, but if this is so, of what use are the jurors? In the case of the sewing-machine above alluded to, at least a majority of the judges, as we are informed, recommended the award of "the Great Medal of the American Institute." If there is nothing rotten in our industrial Denmark, it is certain that there is much need of change and improvement in the matter of premiums and the methods of awarding them.

COLD WEATHER AT THE NORTH.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* of Nov. 8 reports the return to his home in that city of Capt. Samuel Painter, of the steamer Dakota, on the Red River of the North, having closed his career for the year 1873 on the Red River; and it says: "From him we learn that the Red River froze over on the night of Oct. 27, very unexpectedly to all. All three of the boats belonging to Kittson's Line got caught. The Dakota was froze in at Goose River. She had on board about 150 tons of freight and forty passengers. The passengers were forwarded to Fort Garry by teams, and the freight was banked to await transportation overland. The Selkirk is frozen in at Moorehead. She had two barges alongside loaded. She also was loaded with about 150 tons of freight. The International is frozen in about fifteen miles above Fort Garry, but had no freight, as she was bound up. Capt. Painter says all the boats are, fortunately, well located, having excellent harbors, and there is no danger from the ice in the Spring. There are also some forty flat-boats frozen in between Moorehead and Fort Garry, entailing a heavy loss upon the owners. Capt. Painter estimates that there is about 800 tons of freight awaiting transportation to Fort Garry, which will have to be taken overland. The past season has been an exceptional one on the Red River, so far as the stage of water is concerned. The boats have not lost a single trip on account of low water. A large part of this gratifying state of things is due to Mr. Kittson, who, at great expense, has improved Goose Rapids so that no difficulty was experienced by the boats during the season. The business on the Red River during the season was good, but the rates were so low that the profits are not so great as they should have been. A rough estimate places the amount of freight transported at 4,000 tons. The passenger travel has also been very good. The Selkirk made fifteen trips, the Dakota fourteen, and the International nine."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FILTHY NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to call the attention of the proper authorities (Police or Street Commission) to the practice of posting bills upon the curbstones or anything else that is six inches above ground? There is no place that is free from such posting—every tree, tree-box, lamp-post, awning-posts, hydrants, or telegraph-poles. The sheds upon the docks, the docks themselves, and every rock and stone on shore, or above low tide, is covered with some filthy advertisement, contrary to law.

A. R. COMSTOCK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1873.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Purely from philanthropic motives I am induced to address you on the subject of the Fifth avenue pavement. To say that it is a disgrace to this Metropolis is simply to state a fact that is well known to every one who has the misfortune to drive or ride over it. A remedy suggests itself to this intolerable nuisance the moment one arrives in Central Park, where an admirably-paved avenue satisfies all. For ten long years people have suffered from this annoyance, and yet scarcely any one has public spirit enough to raise a voice even to protest against an evil which hundreds denounce whenever they drive to the Park. THE TIMES, with its usual ardor in the cause of philanthropy, not long since published a caustic article on this subject, giving the pavement and its authors what they deserved. And what was the result? Only this: Some man, presumably in pay of the pavement inspectors, caused a rebutting article to be published in an evening journal denying everything, and saying that it was the best pavement in this City, and that any one was a fool who said the contrary. One can only give a gasp of amazement, and ask what ring tyranny can be worse than this? With the asphalte opposite Madison square and the macadamized road in Central Park, it is wonderful to think that any simpleton could have the audacity to make such assertions. As I ride over the Fifth avenue every day, I profess to know what I am talking about when I say that it is unsafe and dangerous for horses, injurious to vehicles, and utterly unfit for the grand entrance to one of the finest parks in the world. The apathy and indifference of our people in submitting to public grievances are almost incredible, and this one, which has been a by-word and reproach to the residents of Fifth avenue for ten years past, would have been remedied long since if they had any public spirit; and as THE TIMES seems to be the only paper in this great City that uses its influence for the redress of grievances, I hope it will not abandon a cause which needs its strong arm to secure the attention of the public.

VIATOR.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the report of the Clearing-house Committee, contained in your issue of Nov. 12 inst., some thoughts occur to me as an official of a national bank, to which I invite attention. I think the interests of country banks are not in the line of this report. I refer especially to that portion relating to the payment of interest on deposit. And allow me to say:

1. That city banks very naturally desire that the practice of paying interest on country deposits may cease, and especially those banks which have lost county accounts, and heavy deposits, because of refusal to pay this interest.

2. Most of the deposits derived from the country national banks are for the maintenance of their reserve and as largely derived from commercial transactions as city deposits, and will fluctuate less because of the law which compels them to be kept in the cities.

3. To my mind the weakness of banks at all times arises from the liability to pay their deposits on demand, rather than the character of their deposits. Most depositors in a panic cease to be vertebrate animals.

4. The report intimates that deposits upon which interest is paid are likely to be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year. This is reasonably true of all deposits. It would appear to be less true of deposits which yield something to the owners than of those which yield nothing. These seasons are known approximately, and against them all wise bankers will fortify. The payment of interest does not determine the question.

5. Country national banks, under the law, must keep the larger portion of their reserve in the larger cities. This is attended with expense in various ways. For the city banks to ask the use of these reserves, without interest, is to place the country banks at still greater disadvantage.

6. City banks, holding country reserves, can always—have always and will always—invest them to advantage, (I mean, taking the average during the year.) They pay from three to four per cent. They can invest in United States 5-20s or 10-40s, convertible, at almost any moment, on the street, into greenbacks, and derive from the transaction a clean margin of from one to two per cent. They are not "forced" to speculate in doubtful securities; when they do so it is merely the greed for enlarged gains.

7. The report speaks of the rapid withdrawal of the deposits during the recent panic, and of the fact that the "call" from every direction was "simultaneous." Now, suppose that the city banks were none of them paying interest, would not the drain have been as rapid and simultaneous?

8. Allow me to make this suggestion, viz.: If bonds of the United States, held by the country banks in their vaults, could be counted at their face value, to the extent of fifty per cent. on this reserve, this troublesome question of interest would be disposed of, and the present volume of currency would all become available. I prefer this to the issue of new three or four per cent. bonds, which might be held and counted on reserve, as in the latter case the interest paid would only increase the burdens of the Government.

A COUNTRY NATIONAL BANK OFFICER.

WORK AT READING, PENN.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* gives what is, on the whole, an encouraging view of the labor prospects in that city and vicinity for the coming Winter. The locomotive works, car-shops, foundries, forges, and rail-mill of the Reading Railroad Company, upon which thousands of the people are dependent for employment, will not, it says, cease operations. The Old Reading Iron Works, owned by the corporation of Seyfert, McManus & Co., giving employment to more than 1,500 men in their several operations, and paying out in wages alone an amount monthly, equal at least to one dollar to every man, woman and child in the city, and unless some unforseen circumstance should occur they will continue to do so during the Winter. Then, too, the great blast furnaces of the Messrs. Eckert, and of the Messrs. Bushong, are still in operation and are likely to continue so. They give employment to hundreds. There are other industries, foundries, machine-shops, mills and lesser manufacturing establishments in the city, which continue work—not full-handed or on full time it may be—yet doing much to give enough employment to enable all who are industrious, prudent and saving, to weather this crisis in comparative comfort. So much for the city. In the country towns, the *Times and Dispatch* adds, the outlook is not less cheering.

THE MICHIGAN FIFTH DISTRICT.

The official returns show that Hon. William B. Williams, the Republican candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Foster. The vote was very small, and, compared with that last Fall, is as follows:

	1873.		1872.	
Counties.	Williams, Rep.	Comstock, Dem.	Foster, Rep.	McReynolds, Dem.
Allegan....	1802	1116	3496	1775
Ionia....	434	639	3385	1790
Kent....	2348	2915	6067	3151
Muskegan....	953	865	1760	714
Ottawa....	113 maj.	.....	2645	1314
Total....	5650	5535	17353	8744

SALE OF "LINDENWALD."

The famous estate at Kinderhook, Columbia County, known as "Lindenwald," the residence of the late Ex-President Martin Van Buren, and recently owned by George Wilder, Esq., has been purchased by James Van Alstyne and John Van Buren, (a namesake of the late Hon. John Van Buren, son of the President,) resident of the county named, for the sum of $32,000, which includes furniture, horses, carriages, and other personal property now on the premises. The farm adjoining the mansion, comprising about 225 acres, was also included in the purchase. Since President Van Buren's decease this estate has also been owned by the Messrs. Jeness of this City.

THE PARISIAN PRESS.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its issue of Oct. 31, publishes the exceedingly interesting sketch we append. A letter from Versailles runs as follows:

"Not counting the *Journal Officiel*, the cheap non-political prints like the *Petit Journal*, the two law-court journals, *Droit* and *Gazette des Tribunaux*, and the numerous theatrical prints, Paris boasts at present thirty daily party papers, which may be classed thus: Fifteen Royalist, four Bonapartist, and eleven Republican, though it must be borne in mind that this classification would not have held good a couple of months ago, and may be quite altered three weeks hence.

The first on the list of Royalist papers, *L'Union*, is the continuer of the famous *Quotidienne*, which waged so fierce a war on Liberal principles under the first Restoration. It is the mouthpiece of the extreme Legitimists, and is more Royalist than the King, for it still clings to the white flag, protests against all concessions, and was not long since upbraided by the moderate Fusionists with being more dangerous to the party than all its avowed enemies put together. Its editor is the father of living journalists, the venerable M. de Laurencie, who, appropriately enough for one so stoutly loyal, was born on the very day of Louis XVI.'s execution, in 1793.

The *Gazette de France*, which is the oldest newspaper extant, having flourished uninterruptedly since its foundation in 1633, was the official organ of the French Government until the Revolution, and is still the 'inspired' paper of Count de Chambord. Its editor is M. Gustave Janicot, who is known to get his cues from M. de la Rochette, the Count's agent, and this accounts for the *Gazette's* trimming its sails more obediently than the *Union* to changes of wind. The two papers between them have a circulation of about 15,000, the *Gazette* being subscribed to chiefly in the North and the *Union* in the South.

The *Univers* is in the hands of M. Louis Veuillot, a gentleman whose opinions are matters of celebrity. The trusty beadle of Ultramontane orthodoxy, M. Veuillot mounts guard with his pen outside the Catholic Church, and gives Henri V. a respectful but independent support, based on the hope that the King once enthroned would let himself be guided by the Syllabus and the Reverend Society of Jesus. The *Monde* is milder than the *Univers*, and was founded after the latter paper's penal suspension in 1860. It is taken in by all the non-combative clergy, and follows the spiritual lead of the Bishop of Orleans; but in politics it reflects the views of its largest shareholder, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, who is the wire-puller of the Extreme Right, and the richest land-owner in France. The *Monde's* conductors are almost all priests.

The *Journal de Paris*, *Soleil*, and *Français* were three Orleanist papers, and are now constitutionally Royalist. The *Journal de Paris's* editor, M. Ed. Hervé, is one of the few French journalists who can write with any competency on English affairs. A scholarly and temperate controversialist, he advocates what may be called French Whig principles, and is the intimate friend of the Orleans princes, who often contribute anonymously to his columns on questions of army and navy organization. The *Soleil* is an offshoot of M. Hervé's paper, and is supported by the Duke d'Aumale, who started it for circulation among the working and peasant classes. Its cost is one sou, it sells 70,000 copies daily, some 30,000 copies more being distributed gratis in the country. The *Français* is the Duke de Broglie's journal, and may be taken as the semi-official organ of the present Cabinet; while the *Assemblée Nationale*, founded six months ago by subscription among some members of the Right Centre, writes according to the instructions of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and applies itself mainly to attacking M. Thiers.

The *Constitutionnel* was originally launched under the Restoration as a violent Liberal print, with the title of *Le Commerce*; but being suppressed by the Villèle Ministry, it started afresh with its present name and this pun printed on its front page as a motto: *Le Commerce est toujours Constitutionnel*. Under Louis Philippe it was Liberal Conservative, and during the Empire it was semi-official, deriving its ideas from the Emperor's private secretary, and it has always enjoyed a solid circulation among shopkeepers. For the present it is the confidant of M. Magne, and the line it has adopted on the Royalist question proves that this able Finance Minister has seceded from the Bonapartists.

The *Patrie*, like the *Constitutionnel*, was first of all Radical, then, becoming the property of M. Delamarre, the banker, grew Bonapartist, and was, throughout the the Second Empire, M. Rouher's organ. Like the *Constitutionnel*, it bade for the suffrages of the trading classes, and is even now, thanks to the accuracy of its commercial information and the bourgeois Conservatism of its politics, the pet oracle of every well-thinking grocer. The *Patrie* only recently joined the Fusionists, having previously hankered after an imperial restoration. Its circulation (chiefly among steady subscribers) amounts to 12,000, and at this moment it is inspired by nobody save its owner, M. Lebey, who purchased the property from M. Delmarre in 1867, and intrusts the editorship to an ex-Bonapartist writer of great verve and shrewdness, M. Gaston de St. Valry. Much akin to the *Patrie* in politics is the *Moniteur Universel*, which from 1789 to 1869 was the official organ of Government. But in 1869 the Empire, having refused to renew its treaty with M. Dalloy, the *Moniteur's* owner, that gentleman became seized with a sudden but fine enthusiasm for Liberal doctrines, and he has preached them ever since to the greater glory of constitutional royalism and the confusion of republicanism, 'which,' says M. Dalloy, 'is a tree that will not grow on French soil.'

The *Soir*, which belongs to an Anglo-French stockbroker, Mr. Morton, is not much read outside Paris, but it has considerable influence from being the only political paper sold inside theatres and music halls. It publishes three evening editions, at 7, 9, and 11 P. M., and is consequently always the first to report debates in the Assembly. Until six weeks ago it was Thierist, but for mysterious reasons it abruptly tacked, discharged its Republican editor, M. Pessard, with half his staff, and went over with arms and baggage to the Royalists.

Of the *Figaro's* opinions it is needless to speak. M. de Villemessant has been all his life a Legitimist; yet it must be remembered that the *Figaro* owes its present exceptional position (its circulation ranges from 50,000 to 60,000) not to the advocacy of Bourbon principles, but to the anti-Imperial and indeed Radical writings of MM. Henri Rochefort, Pascal Grousset, Jules Vallès, Vermersch, Lockroy, and Louis Ulbach, the first two of whom are in New-Caledonia, the next two exiled in London, while the last two are abused every day by their old editor as Communalists and incendiaries.

Paris-Journal is a pale copy of the *Figaro*, choicer in its language, quieter in its tone, but every whit as anti-Republican. Its editor, M. Henri De Pène, is better known as a duelist and man of fashion than as a writer; but he has a doughty henchman in the person of M. J. J. Weiss, who originally founded the *Journal de Paris* with M. Hervé, and is one of the dozen really powerful writers on the French daily press.

Last on the list of Royalist papers we have the *Journal des Débats*, the eminent organ of the Doctrinaire Party. The definite adhesion of the *Débats* to the Fusionist cause dates scarcely ten days back, and was brought about, as all the world knows, by M. John Lemoinne—a writer who was educated in England, and who, after causing the retirement of the *Débats'* oldest contributor, Mr. St. Marc Girardin, by his conversion to Republicanism, has just led to the resignation of one of the *Débats'* most influential shareholders, M. Léon Say, by his reconversion to Royalism. The principal shareholders of the *Débats* are the Bertin family, who have managed the paper since its foundation.

Of the four Bonapartist journals, the *Presse*, M. Emile De Girardin's old paper, is the most moderate; but the *Presse* is at this very moment going over to the Royalist side, and it is understood that its editor, Viscount La Guérronnière, has given the proprietors his thirty days' notice of departure. *L'Ordre*, edited by M. Clément Duvernois, (formerly a Radical, but converted by Count Walewski and by a private secretaryship at Napoleon III.'s Court,) is the organ of the Empress Eugénie, and is inspired direct from Chiselhurst. If the Empire were restored, M. Duvernois, who held a portfolio in the last Imperial Cabinet and calls himself a Liberal Bonapartist, would break openly with M. Rouher, whom he dislikes; but for the present he works cheek by jowl with the *Pays*, which hates Liberalism of every sort, and is conducted by M. Paul De Cassagnac, of dueling notoriety, M. Rouher's temporary scribe. The *Gaulois* is a Bonapartist *Figaro*, and sells largely among Imperialist officers, employes and ladies. Its circulation is 30,000, and it is a battlesome party paper, virulent, personal, and turn by turn liberal or the reverse, according as it may suit party tactics. On the 27th of May it was foremost in exulting over M. Thiers' fall. At present it seconds M. Thiers in his campaign against the Royalists. Its editor and proprietor, M. Edmond Tarbé, is a clever man, and so is his principal writer, M. Jules Richard; but the conversion of these gentlemen to rampant Bonapartism is one of those mysteries not to be fathomed, for both assailed the Empire pitilessly while it lasted, and were somehow only proselytized when the *Gaulois*, for lack of a moneyed patron, had suffered severe losses because of the Commune, and seemed on the point of collapse.

We now come to the Republican papers, and take the *Bien Public*, *Temps*, and *Liberté* first, because they are the only three which plead for a Conservative Republic. The *Bien Public* is M. Thier's own paper, and the editor, M. Henri Vrignault, writes all his leaders from notes furnished either by M. Thiers himself, or M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The *Temps*, conducted by M. Neffyer, is the organ of no particular statesman, and supports Republicanism rather on grounds of expediency than of affection. It is an eminently wise, honest, and well-written paper, its contributors being all gentlemen and scholars in the best meaning of those terms. The *Liberté* belongs to M. Emile de Girardin, and is edited by M. Detroyat, the proprietor's son-in-law. It is a curious, flighty organ, whose statements must always be taken *cum grano*, for M. de Girardin loves sensations, startling combinations, and novel plans for reforming mankind. The *Liberté* is Thierist to-day, to-morrow it may be Chambordist, and in another year or two Bonapartist and plebiscitary, as it was three years since. Meanwhile it is well informed and sells prosperously. The *Siècle*, *National*, and *Opinion Nationale* may be bracketed together as regards political aims, for they all three labor harmoniously to overthrow priestly influence, and would doubtless be suppressed in company if Henry V. returned. The *Siècle*, however, is a real power, with a circulation of 35,000 copies a day, and its suppression would be regarded as a calamity by the publican interest, who look upon it as their champion, and subscribe to it as the licensed victuallers in England do to the *Morning Advertiser*. The editor of the *Siècle* is M. Louis Jourdan; that of the *National* M. Rousset; and that of the *Opinion* M. Constant Guéroult, whose father took his inspiration under the Second Empire from Prince Napoleon. The *République Française* is M. Gambetta's paper, but has for its nominal editor M. Challemel-Lacour. It is conducted with great ability, and has done much to dissipate the notion that Republicans are of necessity iconoclasts, and that M. Gambetta would, if in power, destroy all order and public worship. In religious matters it advocates the separation of Church and State, but it speaks more courteously of revealed faiths than the *Siècle* and never flaunts atheism offensively. The *Evénement* was founded as a Republican *Figaro* by one of the *Figaro's* old contributors, M. Edmond Magnier, and it sells well among such Republicans as love to have their politics seasoned with jokes and improper anecdotes. M. Magnier supports M. Thiers, but he did much to get M. Barodet returned for Paris, and he is at heart Radical. The *XIXème Siècle* is M. Edmond About's paper, and modestly gave out at starting last year that it intended to become the French *Times*—a programme which it has presumably not yet had time to fulfill. It has little influence, because M. About, though a capital novelist, is but a second-rate journalist, who never quite knows his own mind two days together.

The *Rappel*, which is conducted by M. Victor Hugo's son, François Hugo, and by his friends, MM. Meurice and Vacquerie, is the organ of the Red Republicans, only a shade removed from Communism, and may be found in the hands of most cab drivers, costermongers, and socialist mechanics. It owes its long immunity from suspension to the eminence of Victor Hugo's name, but it does the Republican cause poor service by its excesses, and like M. Portalis' paper, *L'Avenir National*, suppressed last week, it will have much to answer for should the Third Republic fall after the manner of its two predecessors. The *Charivari* winds up the list of Republican papers, but is far from being the least important of them, for its inimitable cartoons by 'Cham' (Viscount De Noé) cause it to be taken in by all the cafés in France. M. Pierre Véron, its editor, has written more chroniques than any three other journalists in his country, and he possesses the happy faculty of exposing all the ridiculous aspects of anti-Liberal policy. As he has done so much for his party he has, of course, never received any reward, and he will go to his last rest with the reputation of not being *un homme sérieux*.

ABD-EL-KADER.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FAMOUS ALGERINE CHIEFTAIN.

The Albany *Journal* publishes the following interesting account of an interview some years ago with the Algerine Chieftain Abd-el-Kader, whose death has just been announced:

"It was our pleasure and honor in the Spring of 1860 to pay our respects to this distinguished man at his residence in Damascus. Having been invited to make the visit by the English Consul, we repaired to the Consulate at noon. Before us, through the street factiously called 'Straight,' marched two magnificent Cawass, dressed in picturesque costume, bearing rods of office, clearing the way and proclaiming to the populace the importance of the Hawadji. We found the dwelling of the great soldier to be a good specimen of an elegant Eastern house, partaking fully of Saracenic beauty, its romance, and its airiness. The reception-room into which we were ushered was on a level and just off the court entrance. The walls and ceilings were painted in beautiful arabesque, cool, quiet, colors predominating. The floors were of variegated marbles, the windows of glazed glass, and divans the only furniture. In harmony with all was a fountain of alabaster in the middle of the saloon, its jets of water trickling from basin to basin, giving music, sweet and lulling. Neither painting nor sculpture was needed in the room. The laughing of the water was the soft key-note to the mysterious harmony of Eastern repose.

We had only time to look around us when Abd-el-Kader, in simple flowing robes, glided into our presence. He graciously signified his pleasure at our visit; requested us to resume our divans, and at once opened conversation. Many inquiries were made in regard to the country "an ocean farther off than England," and we found the Sultan fully as intelligently informed of the United States and its affairs as the average Englishman generally is.

Our first impressions of the great chief were that everything in his appearance indicated the man of peace, and not the warrior. It was difficult to realize the presence of a soldier whose dash and bravery had been such a source of defeat to the French arms. Abd-el-Kader had not the ponderous and herculean belongings of the ideal chief, but instead, a lithe and petit figure, a long, pale face, large, soft, languishing black eyes, delicate mouth, aquiline nose, jet black beard of large dimensions, and remarkably beautiful hands and feet. Simple in dress, quiet and unostentatious in manner; kind, simple and unaffected as a child—so we found the man whose deeds of heroism filled all Europe with wonder. We were not surprised on learning that the warrior had become a theological professor, and spent several hours each day in the Mosque, lecturing from the Koran. Instead of leading his people to battle he was guiding them to prayer—humbly following the gentle summons of the muzzin, instead of boldly answering bugle-call. He was well qualified for Mosque duties, having a graceful and spirited eloquence, fine literary attainments, great quickness of intellect, and a memory so extraordinary that at the age of fourteen he knew the whole of the Koran by heart.

Abd-el-Kader was born in Mascara, Algeria, in 1807, and at the age of twenty-three had raised himself by the force of his genius to supreme authority over thirty-two tribes. For many years he defeated the French in all their efforts to conquer Algiers. Each French leader had the same experience; all proclaimed: "We cannot conquer this people until we cage the lion at their head." Reward after reward was offered for his capture, and it was only by treachery that the Sultan was at last delivered to his enemies. Algiers almost immediately yielded to the French without another struggle. In 1844 Abd-el-Kader was carried a prisoner to Paris, where he speedily received the homage of all brave men throughout Europe. In 1856 Napoleon, who was his intense admirer, liberated him on condition of his absence for life from Algiers—granting him this palace at Damascus for a residence, and a pension of 100,000 francs a year.

The movements of the great chief in the field sadly puzzled the whole French command. When least expected he would appear, as if by magic, at the head of a tribe of followers, seldom outnumbering 5,000 men. The very sight of his white bournous flowing in the wind, as he swept down at the head of his men, carried consternation into stout French hearts. The engagement over, new combinations would be made to defeat and capture, new troops would be sent forward, but they would find no enemy. Suddenly would come news of the defeat and discomfiture of brothers in arms of some remote section by this alert enemy—speedily followed by the magical return of the white bournous—Abd-el-Kader and his men in their midst—their own defeat, humiliation and disaster. Those subtle, fiery, impulsive qualities, that bending of every circumstance to advance the heart's cause, that knowledge of country, people, nature, all that in a less degree distinguished Marion in his South Carolina warfare, and Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson in later years—the magnetic presence and inspiration of a great chief, these qualities, in all their fullness, were possessed by the meek-looking, turbaned, shuffling, easy man before me.

The Syrian massacre of 1860, and the horrors which so dreadfully ravished the City of Damascus, brought Abd-el-Kader again before the world, and in this later time he appeared as an angel of peace. The official reports submitted to the English Parliament made grateful mention of the efforts made by the Sultan to restrain the fury of the maddened zealots. His house was filled with Christian refugees. He boldly visited all quarters of the city, throwing his protection over the helpless and innocent. Three weeks after the day of our visit the streets of Damascus ran with blood. Thousands were butchered, and mutilated bodies filled the roadways. Signs of the tempest had already appeared before we left the city, yet little did we dream as we drank our coffee, smoked our narghileh, and partook of the hospitalities of Abd-el-Kader, that so fearful a doom hung over the city in which we were then so kindly cared for. It has been well said that the nobility of Abd-el-Kader's character, no less than the brilliancy of his exploits in the field, long ago won for him the admiration of the world; and if he cherished any resentment against the people that treated him with such cowardly treachery, he has been amply avenged by the humiliating defeat of Lamoricière in Italy, and the conquest of France by the German armies.

J. E. McE.

CUBAN MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

There was a large meetin of Cubans and their sympathizers in New-Orleans, on the 9th inst. Beside Gen. Rafael Quesada, Dr. Haya, and other men representative of the cause of Cuban independence, there were present, participating in the meeting and occupying seats on the platform, Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, Mr. W. M. Burwell, Col. James Lewis, Administrator of Improvements; Hon. J. M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs; Senator Allain, of Baton Rogue; B. F. Joubert, late United States Assessor; Gen. James Longstreet, Recorder Staes, William G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education. The platform was also occupied by a number of ladies. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Rafael Quesada, who presided over the proceedings. He announced the presence of Gen. Longstreet, and proposed that he be invited to take a seat as the Vice President of the meeting, which suggestion was received with boisterous applause and adopted. Gen. Longstreet was also made a member of the Committee on Resolutions. After it had reported, great anxiety was manifested to hear him speak, and at length the calls for him were answered by Col. Lewis, who explained that the General was suffering from neuralgia, and had retired. During the absence of the committee Gen. R. Quesada addressed the meeting in a short but stirring speech, which had the effect to awaken much feeling. He said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The cause of Cuba, which is the cause of justice and freedom, will conquer against the mean tyrants that oppress us. Although lately we have received a blow, and have lost some of our best brothers, we are not dismayed. The war has its chances. To-day the enemy has obtained a triumph; to-morrow we will achieve a victory. Let the Spanish wolf be fed with the blood of our friends and brethren, still Cuba, which is to-day his feeding-place, will to-morrow be his burying-place. Let the orphans and widows weep; let the cross be put on every grave, while we say forward! forward! With a heart broken for the loss we have sustained, I have wished to assemble you here to say that, for every misfortune we may have there is a bright ray of hope in my heart. With these convictions I am bound to face all kinds of danger. I am resolved to carry another expedition to our dear Cuba. I only hope that every one of you will help me to do this. Cubans, forward! and let us say, Hurrah for freedom! hurrah for Cuban independence!

The excitement in the hall at the conclusion of this address was great, and as soon as quiet was restored Mr. Strampes took the floor, and proposed that all who so heartily indorsed and applauded the sentiments of Gen. Quesada should at once contribute to raise a fund to aid the cause of Cuban independence. The first to respond was a lady, Miss Balino. Advancing to a position in front of Gen. Quesada, she said: "The ladies are willing to contribute as well as the men, for all are Cubans." With these words she passed into the hands of the General a package of money, adding: "This, General, is to aid you in conquering the independence of our dear Cuba." There was then a general rush from all sides of the house to the desk of the Secretary, each contributing according to his will and ability. One lady came with her diamond ring, and another laid down the offering of her jeweled ear-rings. Many other ladies gave their jewelry to be sold to aid Gen. Quesada's proposed expedition. And finally it was announced that the cigar-makers, of whom there were a large number in attendance, in an impromptu meeting had resolved to contribute two days' wages. The money collected on the spot amounted to $7,795, and other large sums were promised. A brief speech was made by Mr. Pinchback, in the course of which he said that he hoped soon to occupy a place where his utterances would do more good than if uttered here. If, said he, I get my seat in the Senate of the United States, every utterance shall be to free Cuba. But he would not be content with simply freeing Cuba. He wanted more than that. He would not disguise the fact that he still belonged to that proscribed race, and nothing but the flag of the Union over Cuba would satisfy him.

LAW CHANGES IN LONDON.

It is often remarked in England that when one Judge drops off the Bench others, as though connected by some mysterious bond of sympathy, soon follow. This has been the case lately. The death of a Chancery Judge was almost immediately followed by that of Chief Justice Bovill, who will be long remembered if only for his connection with the first Tichborne trial, which not improbably shortened his days. This places Sir John Coleridge in his place as chief of the Common Pleas. Sir John's father is yet living, an eminent retired Judge, the biographer of Keble and friend and correspondent of Arnold. He is one of the very few Englishmen in modern times who have had a son take his place as Chief Justice. The hereditary talent of this family is remarkable. From the time of the poet some member of it has almost always been more or less eminent in law or letters, or, as in the case of Sir John, Sr., in both. The Coleridges are also remarkable for strong local attachment. A picturesque little town called Ottery St. Mary, with a magnificent minster church and delightful environs, is full of the pleasant homes of this family, which has resided here for generations.

Chief Justice Bovill's death brings, too, another prominent character in the foreground. Mr. Disraeli, in making that happy hit last session, which "brought down the house," when he told Mr. Vernon Harcourt that he "talked like an Attorney-General," was prophetic. He is appointed Solicitor General, which is only one step from the rung which the Ex-Premier named. Mr. Harcourt is not "a mere lawyer," but a very conspicuous figure in law, politics, literature, and society. At the outset of his career he was a frequent contributor to the London *Times*, to which, in more mature years, he contributed the letters signed "Historicus," and has been prolific in periodical literature of the weightier kind. After making a great deal of money for many years at the Bar, chiefly by what is termed "Parliamentary practice," he devoted himself to politics, and seems to have made them pay. He belongs to an ancient and aristocratic family, his grandfather, Hon. Dr. Vernon, having taken the additional name of Harcourt on inheriting the estates of his uncle, the last Earl of that ilk. There was a time when Mr. Vernon Harcourt was more remarkable for his extraordinary unpopularity, regarding which a hundred stories were afloat in London, than for anything else, but we believe this feeling has greatly abated. He married a niece of the late Earl of Clarendon, stepdaughter of Sir George Cornewall Lewis. She has been dead some years.

THE PETER'S PENCE FUND.

It is well known that of late years his Holiness Pope Pius has been very largely supported by the contributions of "the faithful" throughout the world, which have been collected under the ancient and historic name of St. Peter's Pence. The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following statistics of the annual receipts, which, we believe, have never before been published together. In 1861 the "Pence" amounted to 14,181,000f.; in 1862, to 9,402,000f.; in 1863, to 7,047,000f.; in 1864, to 5,832,000f.; in 1865, to 6,445,000f.; in 1866, to 5,939,000f.; in 1867, to 11,312,000f.; in 1868, to 11,000,000f.; thus giving a total of 71,161,000f. in eight years. The exact sums collected in the last four or five years are not given, but the same authority states that they are greatly in excess of previous years, and reckons that the total of "Peter's Pence" collected up to the present time cannot fall much short of 400,000,000f. The great falling off in the years 1863-66 is accounted for by the same authority and by Catholic opinion on the ground of the general belief then prevailing that, after all, the temporal possessions of his Holiness were safe, and that, consequently, he had less urgent need of external subsidies.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2144, Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2334, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 844½, Dows vs. Griswold; 1278, Woodward & P. Manufacturing Company vs. Chase; 38½, Rice vs. Livermore; 1490, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 630, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 274, Willett, Administratrix, vs. Kipp et al.; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 862, Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1044½, Christie vs. Parke; 1086, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1090, Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 1168, Parker et al. vs. Page; 3076, Nolan vs. Bank of New-York, National Banking Association; 1364, Wood vs. Wood; 1368, Simmons et al. vs. Baxter; 1370, Ripley vs. McDonald; 1372, Babcock vs. Smith; 1374, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Valentine et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fassit vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 309, Hissong, by Guardian, vs. Hart; 394, Fairfax vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 679, Sheehan vs. Bloodgood et al.; 829, Bush vs. Field, impleaded; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 479, Gleb vs. Schafer; 559, Same vs. Same; 673, Morey vs. The Metropolitan Gas Light Company; 85, Faron vs. Richardson; 549, McCarthy vs. McQuade, Sheriff; 69, Eston vs. Leister et al.; 583, Bartells vs. Kuhn; 639, Lysack vs. Bloss; 827, Kapplemann vs. Cumming; 555, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardner vs. Cockerill et al.; 1321, Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 733, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 658, Kincaid vs. Durvelle; 766, Reichart vs. Bedrosian; 514, Oulif vs. O. & M. C. P. R.; 740, Weirner vs. Naigler; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, by guardian, vs. Rodman; 652, Biggs et al. vs. McCool; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes; 716, Howard et al. vs. Murphy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2245, Buckingham vs. Miller, President; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2364, Haggerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Longnotti vs. Bressant; 3275, Blumer vs. Isidor; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gaus; 3387, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2324, Gendinning vs. Canary; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe et al.; 290, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 39, Gutteman vs. Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and Daly, JJ.—19, Martin vs. Gould; 29, The People ex rel. Martin vs. Green; 42, McCormick vs. Christie; 50, Bathgate, Administrator, vs. Haskin; 68, Regan vs. Gerlas; 73, Davis vs. Stores; 23, The People ex rel. McMullen vs. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment; 155, Greenthal vs. Schreider; 164, Statterthwaite vs. Hazzard; 140, Bee et al. vs. Volkings; 119, Weed vs. Burt; 61, Taylor vs. Gillies et al.; 75, The People ex rel. Ludlam et al. vs. Porter et al.; 26, The People ex rel. Outwater vs. Green; 83, Turnbull vs. Ross, Executrix, &c.; 81, Lannenbaum vs. Christlar; 71, Crane vs. Gennin et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3283, Elstner vs. Mittaucht; 2978, Howell vs. Elias; 2659, Theall vs. Steitz; 1618, White et al. vs. Nickerson et al.; 2880, Cohen vs. Goodale; 3426, Adams vs. Allen, Jr.; 1968, Clark vs. Powell, Jr.; 2832, Cousin vs. Muller; 2910, Weber vs. The German Society, New-York; 3034, Lumbard vs. McManus; 2538, Schultze vs. Oakley; 2876, Doellner vs. Kudt et al.; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2196, Jacquelin et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 2543, Lewis vs. Fish.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—967, Garland vs. Berdan; 2041, Weiss vs. Buckhardt; 2426, Byine vs. Hell; 2769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2891, Hoffman vs. Gallaher; 2929, Evans vs. Pearsall; 3395, Neidlinger vs. Specht; 2973, Mulholland et al. vs. Wannemacher; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 2977, Schulhafer vs. Colby; 2979, Bernet vs. Byerkman et al.; 2981, Slattery vs. Kevenz; 2985, McShane vs. Seagrave; 2987, Schermerhorn vs. Boyland; 2993, Bliss vs. Burger.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 3347, Rabounitz vs. Wass; 2647, Griggs et al. vs. McKillup; 2822, Harvey vs. Kerr; 3290, Wallach vs. Opper; 2770, Cleary vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 3485, Burrows vs. Raphael; 2822, Hyman vs. Johnson; 2616, Lancashire Insurance Company vs. Union Printing-house; 3424, Blumenthal vs. Briel; 3315, Lewis vs. Gage; 2603, Hendrickson vs. Godley; 3405, Morday vs. Godley; 2786, Harrison vs. Frederick; 3038, Merrill vs. Seaman; 2762, Cone vs. Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Callaghan, Michael Doyle, robbery; Daniel Maloney, attempt at rape; Christopher Lestrage, felonious assault and battery; George P. Evans, bigamy; Thomas Sherwood, grand larceny; Martin J. Cummings, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Morgan vs. Holladay; order of reference.

Boekler vs. Hardenburgh; default opened on terms.

Sample vs. Wolcott; motion denied and stay vacated with $10 costs.

Wing vs. Chase; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Forster vs. Vangelder; motion to vacate order of arrest, with $10 costs to abide, &c.

Wheeler, Receiver, vs. Bates et al.; motion denied.

Keene vs. Brelsford; Hull vs. Brennan, Sheriff; orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Giles vs. Austin; the stenographer's minutes of the trial and the exhibits on both sides should be sent to the Judge before whom the trial was held.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Reg. 6s, '81	114	400	Lake Shore	67⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	114	100	do.	67⅜
5,000	do.	113⅞	100	do.	67½
4,000	U. P. 1st	75	100	do.	67⅝
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 8-10	86	100	do.	67¼
30	Ger. Am. Bank	85	100	do.	67¼
10	Del. & Hud.	104½	20	do.	67¼
20	Adams Ex.	88	100	do.	67⅜
100	Erie Railway	45	100	do.	67⅜
100	Harlem	108½	100	do.	67⅝
1500	Western Union	58½	200	do.	67¾
800	do.	58⅝	200	do. b3.	67¾
600	do.	58¾	200	do.	67¾
500	do. c.	58¾	200	Tol. & Wab. b5.	41
100	do.	58⅞	100	do.	40⅞
300	do.	58⅝	100	do.	41
200	do.	58¾	100	do.	40⅞
200	do.	58⅞	100	do.	40¾
800	do.	58	100	do.	40⅞
100	do.	57⅞	100	Union Pacific	19⅞
100	do.	58	200	do.	19¾
100	do.	57⅞	200	do. b3.	19⅞
100	do. b3.	58	600	do.	19⅞
800	do.	58	900	do. b3.	20
400	do. b3.	58¼	2000	do.	20
300	do.	58¼	500	do. s3.	20
400	do.	58⅜	1300	do.	20⅛
300	do.	58¼	200	do. b3.	20¼
100	do.	58¾	520	do.	20¼
800	do.	58⅜	200	do.	20⅜
400	do.	58⅜	100	do.	20¼
900	do.	58⅝	300	do. b3.	20⅜
100	do.	58½	100	do.	20⅜
100	Pacific Mail	27⅝	200	do. s3.	20⅜
180	do. b3.	28	300	do.	20⅝
2000	do.	28	300	do.	20⅞
200	do.	28⅛	2200	do.	20¾
100	do.	28¼	500	Union Pacific	20⅞
100	do.	28⅜	300	do.	21
100	do.	28⅛	300	Union Pacific	20¾
100	do.	28⅜	600	do.	20⅝
100	North-western	39⅞	200	St. Paul	29⅛
300	do.	39⅞	100	do.	29⅜
100	do.	39⅞	100	do. s10.	29⅜
300	do.	39¾	100	do.	29¾
100	do.	39⅝	200	Del., L. & W.	90⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H.	88⅞	100	do.	90⅞
100	do.	88⅝	300	do.	91
500	do.	88⅝	45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	120
1200	do.	88⅝	400	Ohio & Miss.	25¼
400	do.	88¾	200	do.	25⅛
200	do. s3.	88⅞	100	do. c.	25⅜
200	do.	88⅞	30	Han. & St. Jo.	21⅛
300	do.	88⅞	100	do.	21¼
300	do.	88⅞	100	do.	21
50	Panama	85½	15	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	29
200	Rock Island	88½	100	do.	30
100	do.	88⅞	100	do.	28⅜
20	do.	88¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	19⅞
1600	do.	88⅞	40	do.	20⅛
100	do.	88¼	300	do.	19¾
500	B., H. & E.	1¼	100	do. bS.	19⅞
			100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	11
			100	Pacific of Mo.	29
			100	do.	28½

MONDAY, Nov. 17—A. M.

The financial position through the ninth week of the crisis was altogether better, and gave better assurances of continued gain in confidence than at any time since September. The position is better, relatively, than the condition of general trade, which, with the important exception of the Produce Exchange, revives slowly, and on greatly depressed values. The sales of Domestic Commission Goods, and of Imported General Merchandise, show an improvement in the amount of business doing, but in the first-named line the competition to sell among the great houses that either sought an extension on their liabilities or borrowed largely to bridge the crisis, has led to a serious depreciation of Goods, to the prejudice of the trade generally. It is believed, however, that the marking down of values on the stocks of Goods involved in the consequences of the panic is the readiest, if not the surest means of relief, besides holding out an inducement to country buyers, with ready cash, to avail of this opportunity for bargains. No additional serious trouble is reported among the Manufacturers or Domestic Commission people. We hear of some heavy loans on the stocks of Goods in warehouse, and also of mortgage loans on real estate, by concerns of undoubted wealth, not so much from absolute pressure as to provide against the possibility of embarrassment. Other mortgage loans on Fifth Avenue and other favorite property have resulted from recent Stock Exchange and Railroad troubles.

The Cotton and Western Produce markets were und r a cloud for a few days early in the week, as at the close of the previous week, from the serious apprehension of very dear Money, if not a panic in England. But this was happily removed by Wednesday or Thursday, and the trade for Export rapidly improved, and prices were generally higher at the close of the week, especially for Cotton and Grain. The talk of trouble with Spain had no effect beyond facilitating the negotiation of Exchange drawn against Produce Exports.

The Money market and Bank movement, as intimated, were much improved, chiefly by the fresh accessions of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, which followed the breaking up of the Clearing-house embargo on the First of November. The Banks that were not compromised at the outbreak of the panic by heavy balances due to Country Banks on Interest, which had been loaned out on Stocks, Gold, and Merchant paper, are, as a rule, now quite easy. The excepted class are gradually recovering strength, and are paying off the Relief Certificates at the Clearing-house, which carried them through the first troubles. The amount which they still owe is about $18,000,000. It has been as high as $25,000,000. The ease in Money is perceptibly relaxing the caution, or rather the severe lesson of the panic, in regard to indiscriminate certification for Brokers and forced or voluntary loans upon Stocks, and it is already quite clear to be seen that the efforts of the Clearing-house to reform these and other practices that contributed so largely to aggravate the trouble in September, will utterly fail. At all events, this result is confidently expected on the Stock Exchange.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $5,762,089, as compared with $5,717,907 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $7,229,773, as against $5,365,829 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $1,054,944, as against $2,975,449 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,362,000, comparing with $1,942,000 same week last November.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of September, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	September	$20,772,735
February	38,796,564	Oct. 4	7,764,447
March	42,625,932	Oct. 11	7,219,707
April	36,597,173	Oct. 18	4,918,000
May	34,119,379	Oct. 25	5,830,083
June	28,007,495	Nov. 1	4,522,092
July	31,423,109	Nov. 8	5,022,754
August	32,632,909	Nov. 15	5,702,089
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$352,723,972
Total 1872, to date			394,192,320
Decrease since Jan. 1			$41,468,548

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	September	$25,799,042
February	21,130,170	Oct. 3	8,378,130
April	25,610,719	Oct. 15	7,625,771
May	25,253,028	Oct. 22	7,440,526
June	24,443,326	Oct. 29	6,404,434
July	25,621,503	Nov. 5	5,952,385
August	24,343,509	Nov. 12	7,229,773
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$257,672,954
Total 1872 to date			200,482,932
Increase since Jan. 1			$57,190,022
Gold, Nov. 15, 1873			109⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 16, 1872			113⅝ ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,089	September	$1,502,025
February	3,679,444	Oct. 4	671,800
March	3,950,432	Oct. 11	527,851
April	8,650,810	Oct. 18	336,000
May	2,943,383	Oct. 25	382,971
June	6,555,906	Nov. 1	426,737
July	10,034,043	Nov. 8	299,330
August	2,196,549	Nov. 15	1,054,944
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$45,258,824
Total 1872 to date			67,357,468
Decrease since Jan. 1			$22,098,644

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,460	January	$16,919,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,700,206
March	12,337,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,083,200	April	4,279,790
May	9,331,901	May	6,798,783
June	7,015,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,402	July	9,031,387
August	13,454,785	August	5,491,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,503
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
Nov. 1	128,300	Nov. 1	473,300
Nov. 8	1,356,000	Nov. 8	1,481,000
Nov. 15	1,362,827	Nov. 15	587,100
Total, 1873	$110,151,185	Total, 1873	$60,901,299
Total, 1872	133,538,248	Total, 1872	70,514,397

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 16, '72.
American Gold	107½@110@109⅛	113⅝
U. S. 5-30s, '65, May and Nov.	108@110	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	111½@114	115⅞
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	106½@108	110⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	80@90	100½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	66½@75	87½
New-York Central	79½@88⅝	99¾
Rock Island	86¼ with Div.@89 x d.	108
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞@25½	44¾
St. Paul Common	22⅝@29½	52
St. Paul Preferred	44@53	74½
Toledo and Wabash	36@40⅞	69¼
Union Pacific	16@21@20⅞	34½
Erie	37¾@44⅛	52
Western Telegraph	47⅞@58⅝	77¾
Pacific Mail	27⅝@28⅜	85⅞
Lake Shore	61⅞@67⅝	88½
North-west Common	34⅞@39⅞	84
Harlem	103¾@109	114
North-west Preferred	53¾@63	87¼

The price of Gold was advanced near the close of the week on the Cuban news, and the sales, for a few minutes, touched 110 ₱ cent. on Saturday morning. The later business ran down to 109@108⅞ ₱ cent., and at the very close the quotation was 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. Bills on London 60 days, 106¾ ₱ cent. Money on Saturday, 7 ₱ cent. on discounts at Bank, and 7@6 ₱ cent. on loans to Brokers.

The excitement of the week on the Stock Exchange was nearly all in one direction—to buy the Railroads and Telegraph. The advance was, on New-York Central, 9 ₱ cent., Rock Island, 7 ₱ cent.; Ohios, 3 ₱ cent.; St. Paul Common, 7 ₱ cent.; Preferred, 9 ₱ cent.; Wabash, 5 ₱ cent.; Union Pacific, 5 ₱ cent.; Erie, 3⅛ ₱ cent.; Telegraph, 11 ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, 6 ₱ cent.; North-west, Common, 5 ₱ cent.; Preferred, 9 ₱ cent.; Harlem, 7½ ₱ cent. The Union Pacific Mortgage went up 8¼ and the Central Pacific 10 ₱ cent. The Public Funds of the United States 2@2½ ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday week.

A very heavy business was kept up on the Exchange throughout the week, and there were but few houses in the *Bullish* movement on the Share list, while the orders came in with marked freedom for the established Railroad Mortgages, and also at the close of the week for some of the recent issues.

The Cotton trade of the week was active. The receipts at all the ports reached 124,000 bales, exceeding the corresponding week last season by 14,000 bales. The receipts of the crop season thus far are 722,000, against 887,000 bales last year to date. The Exports are 102,000 bales behind the previous season to date. The Exports of the week were, from New-York, (included in the clearances of Domestic Produce,) 19,000, and from the Cotton ports direct, 49,000 bales.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, sailed on Saturday, on his return to his London house, after a visit of six or eight weeks to this side. His visit was intended to be one of recreation. He left his house in first-rate condition early in September, and it is gratifying to know that its credit has been steadily maintained since, notwithstanding the embarrassment of Messrs. Cooke in Philadelphia and New-York. The London firm was kept wholly separate in capital and Railroad concomitants, and while the partnership of four years will end by limitation on the 31st of December, Mr. McCulloch and his English juniors will continue the business under a new and strong organization.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for ten months from Jan. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873, were $4,738,740 57; same period previous year, $4,372,407 05. Increase, $366,333 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Wool market has shown signs of improvements during the past few days, although on some of the sales there was a further concession in price of 2c. to 3c. ₱ lb., yet buyers have been more numerous, including some of the largest manufacturers, and it appears as if the lowest point of depression was past, and that henceforth a more active market is highly probable. Prices are still irregular, owing to the difference made between cash buyers and those who require the usual time, and it is therefore difficult to furnish reliable quotations. Large lots of Extra and Double Extra Ohio Fleeces have been bought at 45c.@48c., but the lowest figure was for cash on delivery. 25,000 lbs. of very choice Extra and Double Extra Pennsylvania was sold at 55c., which is an outside figure for the best lots offering. Manufacturers are evidently attracted by the low prices at which some holders are now ready to meet the market. California Wool has received more attention, but at low prices. The following quotations are based on sales during the past week: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, No. 1 Extra, Double Extra, and Treble Extra, 45c.@55c.; Michigan, Wisconsin, and New-York, Fleeces, 43½c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 54c.@55c.; Unwashed Fleece, 30c.@34c.; Tub-washed, 50c.; Noils, 42c.; Scoured, 42c.@90c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 30c.@50c.; Oregon, 31c.; Fall California, 27c.@34c. The sales of Domestic Wool during the week foot up 757,900 lbs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91½; New 5s, 91½. Erie Railway Shares, 36½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 20c.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 30c.

LONDON, Nov. 15—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. lower. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. per quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,100 bales were American. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; do., on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8⅜d.

LONDON, Nov. 15—1:30 P. M.—Sugar, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, afloat.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Mantanzas, 127,500 bxs. and 4,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 50 bxs.; exported during the week, 7,900 bxs. and 325 hhds., including 950 bxs. and all the hhds., to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon in fair demand. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $40@$42 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $48@$50. Flour firm at $23@$25 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured quiet at $30@$31 ₱ quintal. Lard quiet; in kegs, $22 ₱ quintal; in tins, $24@$25. Potatoes firm at $7 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Tallow firm. Wax in fair demand. Honey in fair demand. Onions in fair demand at $9@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Coal-oil quiet at 5¼@5½ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $5. Lumber heavy; White Pine, $50@$51 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $50@$53. Shooks in fair demand; Box, 14 reals; Sugar Hogshead, 29@31 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 29@31 reals. Turpentine in fair demand. Tar in fair demand at $12 ₱ bbl. Resin in fair demand at $9 25 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved easier at $124@$125 ₱ M. Freights nominal. Exchange firm.

SPEECH RESTORED.

It was related the other day how the explosion of a kerosene lamp suddenly restored the speech of a young girl in Massachusetts, who had been dumb for five months. A similar story comes to-day from Connecticut, the remedial agent being this time the balloon which did not find the easterly current. It appears that at Litchfield Dr. Buel conducts a private lunatic asylum, and among the inmates was a man named Hemingway, from Boston, who had been there twelve years. He was formerly an active business man, but by trouble had lost both his intellect and the power of speech. Gradually the man's mind came back to him, and he became an industrious reader of the daily newspapers, and thereby made himself aware of the leading events of the day. He made himself understood by motions of his head and hands. But little hope, however, was entertained that he would ever speak again. On the day that the balloon went over Litchfield toward Canaan, all sight-seers were greatly excited, and some one rushed wildly to Dr. Buel's asylum, and cried that the balloon was going over the town. "A balloon! a balloon! I'll go out and see it," suddenly spoke Mr. Hemingway. He went out, gazed at the air-ship as it sailed by, and from that moment could speak again, and as well as he could before his derangement. He is now at his home in Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	155
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Tar, bbls.	189
Copper, bbls.	13	Leather, sides	7,781
Cotton, bales	3,752	Grease, pkgs.	64
Eggs, bbls.	1,813	Tallow, pkgs.	8
Flour, bbls.	5,482	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Meal, bbls.	850	Pork, pkgs.	526
Meal, bags	120	Cut-meats, pkgs.	825
Wheat, bushels	78,884	Lard, tcs.	274
Corn, bushels	67,036	Butter, pkgs.	3,578
Oats, bushels	6,075	Cheese, pkgs.	4,607
Malt, bushels	1,000	Rice, pkgs.	29
Beans, bbls.	414	Pea-nuts, bags	17
Hemp, bales	14	Starch, pkgs.	600
Hops, bales	238	Tobacco, hhds.	25
Hides, No.	705	Tobacco, pkgs.	27
Hides, bales	114	Wool, bales	57
Tow, bales	29	Whisky, bbls.	538
Rosin, bbls.	1,292		

BARK—Has been quoted nominally as before, on a very dull market.

CANDLES—Have been selling to a limited extent on the basis of former figures, including Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 60 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Quiet within the previous range; 3,500 bags Rio, by the Mayfield, sold at 21c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery with prices quoted weak, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 447 bales, including 101 bales to shippers and 346 bales to spinners. An active business has been reported for forward delivery but at much lower figures, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bales, (of which 5,300 were on last evening and 18,200 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14⅜c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 11-16c.; January, 14⅞c.@14 15-16c.; February, 15⅛c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,752 bales, including 917 bales from Norfolk, 587 bales from Savannah, 72 bales from Baltimore, 211 bales from Newberne, 605 bales from Charleston, 81 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,299 bales per railroad....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,652 bales....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 19,851 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15	15
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally inactive, with much irregularity in values.

FERTILIZERS—A very moderate demand has been noted for supplies within the previous range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less extensive movement has been noted in State and Western Flour. Holders have been rather firmer in their views, and offering stock with reserve; but the demand has been less urgent, particularly for low grades, and the market closed about as yesterday, as to values, on restricted business in shipping brands, and a moderately active trade in the medium and better qualities. The fluctuations and final depression in Gold were against free export purchases. The sales reported since our last reached 16,650 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 60@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$6 40, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 60, and trade and family Extras within the former range.... Southern Flour has been quoted a shade firmer on moderately active dealings within the range of yesterday's figures; sales, 1,425 bbls., chiefly Extras, at from $6 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour firm; 380 bbls. sold.... Corn-meal less active, but stiffly held; 1,050 bbls. sold, mostly Yellow Western and Brandywine, part to arrive.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention and though held 1c.@2c. higher early in the day, closed very dull, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. The export demand was limited, checked, in part, by the lower range of gold through the afternoon, and the firmness in ocean freights. Winter Wheat quiet but quoted somewhat dearer, in the instance of prime to choice samples, which were scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels, at $1 40 (late yesterday) for strictly prime; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at the close to-day weak at $1 39@$1 40 for prime to very choice; $1 35@$1 36 for very good to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 33@$1 35 for Iowa Spring; $1 for unsound Spring; $1 70@$1 72½ for White Western....Corn has been in much less demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily; sales since our last, 58,000 bushels, at 65½c.@66c. for prime afloat; 63c.@64c. for fair to choice do., in store; 65c.@67c. for Yellow Western....Rye dull; small lots of Western sold at 90c.; boat loads held as high as 95c....Barley quiet at about former rates; 2,500 bushels Upper Lake sold at $1 55....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats more urgently sought after, and prime stock quoted fully 2c.@2½c. a bushel higher; sales, 79,000 bushels at 49c.@52½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 52½c.@53½c. for very choice to fancy do.; 52c.@55½c. for ordinary to very choice White do.; and 50c. for Mixed State......Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted, on a lighter trade......The week's receipts of Breadstuffs included 85,649 bbls. Flour, 2,809 bbls. and 1,535 sacks Corn-meal, 1,091,329 bushels Wheat, 436,104 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 152,320 bushels Barley, 196,759 bushels Oats, and 13,100 bushels Malt....The week's exports hence for European ports included 23,874 bbls. Flour, 804,270 bushels Wheat, 627,074 bushels Corn, and 4,336 bushels Rye.

HEMP—Dull at former figures; 250 bales Jute Butts sold from dock at 1⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Have been generally quiet and unsettled in price; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 422 Wet-salted Texas, 400 Wet-salted Western, (to arrive,) and 700 damaged Hides and Kips, on private terms. The week's receipts were 31,896 Hides and 132 bales do.; sales, 59,500 Hides and 100 bales do.—the latter including, according to Messrs. H. I. Hull & Co., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 28½c., currency, sixty days, selected; 4,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., at 27¼c., currency, less 2½ ₱ cent., four months, selected; 4,755 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs.; 1,850 Dry St. Nicholas, 21 lbs.; 450 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,300 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 9½@12 lbs., at 25½c., sixty days, to 27c.; cash, less 4 ₱ cent. gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., at 20c.@22c. gold, cash to four months; 2,400 Dry Bogota, 20@21 lbs., at 22c. gold, sixty days; 1,400 Dry Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs.; 4,200 Dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs.; 1,600 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Mexican, 28 lbs.; 6,300 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs.; 3,200 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 9@10 lbs.; 200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 lbs.; 350 Wet-salted Matamoras, 56 lbs.; 7,000 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 50@60 lbs.; 2,700 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted Western Cows, (for export,) 60 lbs., at 8c., currency, sixty days; 2,900 Wet-salted City Slaughter Steers, 70@80 lbs., at 9c.@9½c., currency, cash; 1,100 Wet-salted Country Steers and Cows, 55@65 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c., currency, cash; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@22 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 111,800 Hides and 630 bales; same time last year, 150,300 Hides and 1,150 bales.

LEATHER—Has been arriving freely from the tanneries, adding materially to the available supplies, in the absence of any considerable demand, either for home distribution or for shipment. Prices are weak and unsettled, buyers having decidedly the advantage, especially for cash. Quotations nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged.

NAILS—Have been selling quite slowly within the previous range as to prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firmer, and wanted; sales, 670 bbls. Strained at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ 280 lbs., the inside price for small packages....Tar, unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine actively sought after, and much higher; sales, 845 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 40c.@42c., closing at 41c.@41½c.; and 250 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite limited request, with Western bag quoted at $35 50@$36, currency, ₱ ton. The week's exports have been 5,666 pkgs.; receipts 3,708 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude in light demand, with bulk lots quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c. ₱ gallon....Refined rather more sought after, with early deliveries quoted here at 14c.; November options, 13⅝c.; December, 13⅞c. Sales, 500 bbls., prompt delivery, at 14c.; 4,000 bbls., first half of December, at 13⅞c.; and 2,500 bbls. high test, a fancy brand, deliverable within the next twenty days, at 15c.....Philadelphia quotations unsettled—nominally 14¼c.@14½c. for early delivery; 13⅞c. for late November; and 13⅞c. for December....Of Refined, in cases, 2,000 cases sold at 19½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower for early delivery, on a slack trade; 200 bbls. new Western Mess sold at $14 50. Other kinds nominal. For forward delivery, sales were made of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, February option, at $14 25, and 250 bbls. do., March, at $14 50, ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs higher, and wanted; City quoted at 5½c.@6⅜c., and market Pigs at 7c.... Cut-meats firmer, with sales reported of 400 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lbs., at 9c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅜c., and other bulk stock, in lots, at a shade better prices. And for December delivery, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 5 1-16c. ₱ lb....Bacon in fair demand, with sales reported of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 7 11-16c.; 200 boxes Western do., next week's delivery, at 7 3-16c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, December options, on private terms; 1,000 boxes do. do., December and January, at 7¼c.; and 500 boxes do. and do., January, at 7½c. Also, for delivery at Kansas City, 500 boxes Short Rib, December option, at 6c....Lard has been in fairly active request, and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 750 tcs. Western Steam at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; 51 tcs. new do. at 7⅝c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 7⅝c.; and 350 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 7⅞c.@8c., and 500 tcs. do., February, at 8⅛c....Beef firm but quiet; sales, 130 bbls., including 80 bbls. new Extra Mess at $11....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without material change....The week's receipts of Provisions included 2,379 pkgs. Pork, 2,948 pkgs. Beef, 6,569 pkgs. Cut-Meats, 3,233 pkgs. Lard. The week's exports hence for European ports included 1,640 pkgs. Pork, 2,684 pkgs. Beef, 7,078 bxs. Bacon, 5,778 pkgs. Lard, 295 pkgs. Butter, and 10,192 bxs. Cheese.

SKINS—Deer inactive, with sales reported of only 10,000 lbs. Porto Cabello on private terms, quoted at 55c. as the nominal asking price. Receipts, 24 bales Para and 3 bales Mexican. Goat dull and unsettled; receipts, 199 bales; no sales; quotations wholly nominal.

SUGARS—Raw again quoted higher on a fair though less active business; sales since our last, 1,168 hhds., including 850 hhds. Refining Cuba, of which 600 hhds. were placed late yesterday, part at 7⅛c. for about prime; 131 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6c. and 185 hhds. Melado at 4c. ₱ lb. Fair Refining quoted at the close at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; good do. at 7⅜c.@7½c.; and prime do. at 7½c.@7⅝c., cash and time....Refined Sugars in very good request and again quoted much firmer, including Hards up to 10½c., A's at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and Yellows at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 215 bbls. at 7c.@7 1-16c.; market firm. Of Stearine, 50 tcs. sold, to arrive, at 8c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts included 2,154 pkgs. Tallow and 419 pkgs. Stearine....The week's exports to European ports were 3,216 pkgs. Tallow.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93½c. Sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, on a much lighter offering of room, but the demand has been less active and business on both berths and charter has been comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 100 tons Tallow, at 50s.; 3,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steamer, 1,100 bbls. Apples in lots, 5,000 Staves and 200 pkgs. Butter, on private terms; 858 boxes Cheese, part at 70s.; 165 boxes Bacon, reported at 60s., and 250 bags Oil-cake on private terms. Also an Italian bark, 494 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; a British brig, 376 tons, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl. and a ship, 1,362 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco at 61s. 3d....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat, at 14½d. ₱ bushel; and Flour, to complete cargo, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; also, three Norwegian barks, 635, 559, and 326 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; also, a British bark, 555 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a brig, 216 tons, hence with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, about 300 tons, with equal to 1,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 9s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 552 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., reported on private terms, and a German bark, 445 tons, reported, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., also on private terms. And three British ships, 1,282, 1,179, and 1,200 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, equal to about 45,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 650 tcs. Lard, reported at 50s. ₱ ton, and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 450 bales Cotton, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb.; 6,000 bushels Corn at 15d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Apples, 50 tcs. Beef, and 2,550 pkgs. merchandise at full market rates; 100 tcs. Lard at 60s., 50 bxs. Bacon at 70s., and 1,000 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 60s. for hhds., and 35s. for cases; also a German bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum (a recharter) on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Genoa, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco and 1,900 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark, 532 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For a Mediterranean port, direct, a brig, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Barbados, a bark, with Staves, reported from Norfolk, at $17, gold....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $13, gold....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. Marys, at $10 50, currency, and a brig and schooner, with do., from Mobile, at $12....For Kingston, Jamaica, two schooners, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 57½c.@60c. ₱ bbl., net....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher at opening; closed dull and lower; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 03@$1 03; No. 2 do., $1 00¾, closed at $1 December sold at 99¾c.@$1 01⅞; January sold at $1 02⅛; No. 3 Spring, 92c.@94c.; Rejected, 80½c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower, at 38c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 39c. December; 39¼c. January; Rejected 36½c.@37c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; sales of No. 2 at 29c., cash; 30c. December; Rejected, 25c.@26c. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 32 for No. 2 Fall; $1 12½c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork steady for cash at $12; demand fair and prices advanced for futures at $12 25, January; $12 62½@$12 75, February. Lard in fair demand and higher at 7c., cash; 7⅛c., December; 7⅜c., January. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; ⅛c. higher; sales of Shoulders at 4c. Green Meats firm at 3⅞c. for Shoulders; 5⅝c. for Rough Sides; 5⅝c. for Short Rib and Short Clear Middles. Whisky steady at 87c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Lake and Railroad Imports for the past twenty-four hours: Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 60,626 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 1,760 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 107,251 bushels; Corn, 158,723 bushels; Oats, 25,600 bushels; Barley, 12,775 bushels; Rye, 7,461 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 26,768 bushels; Corn, 22,180 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour advanced; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Baker's, $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $8@$9 25. Wheat in good demand; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 31; 33,000 bushels at $1 31; 3,500 bushels Port Washington at $1 30; 500 bushels White Michigan at $1 65. Corn scarce and higher; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 51c.; 16,000 bushels do. at 51½c.; 1,900 bushels High Mixed at 53c. Oats firm; sales 1,000 bushels White at 44c.; No. 2 Western held at 40c.@42c. Barley in good demand at $1 35 for No. 3 Chicago; $1 41@$1 45 for Canada; $1 20 for Two-rowed State.

OSWEGO, Nov. 15.—Flour steady; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 9,400 bushels choice White Canada at $1 70, 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn firm and higher; sales of 10,000 bushels at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales of 14,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 53. Rye steady; sales of 14,500 bushels Canada at 84½c. Corn-meal sold at $1 26 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat 9¼c., Barley 7½c., to New-York, 6¼c. to Albany, 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston 60c., to New-York 50c., to Albany 42c. Receipts—38,600 bushels Wheat, 11,700 bushels Corn, 14,300 bushels Barley, 19,000 bushels Rye, and 45,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,900 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 58,300 bushels Barley, and 67,500 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Flour in fair demand and higher at $6 40@$6 65. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 26@$1 27. Corn in fair demand and advanced at 46c.; shelled, 45c.@46c.; new, 42c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 73c. Oats in good demand at 30c.@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork firm; sales at $12 25@$12 37½, cash; $12 25 December. Lard firm; Steam held at 7c.; Kettle steady; sales at 7¼c.; held higher. Bulk Meats steady, with sales of Shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@6c. Bacon firmer, with sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Live Hogs quiet, but firm, at $3 85@$4; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1,200. Green Meats steady, with sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5⅜c. Hams, 7½c.@7¾c. Whisky steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; higher grades advanced; sales of No. 2 Spring soft at 98c.@$1; No. 3 Fall, $1 24@$1 25½; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 55. Corn higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 46½c. at east side in elevator. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 36⅜c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fancy Minnesota, $1 60. Rye steady at 65c.@67c. Whisky dull at 87c. Provisions held firmly; only a small order trade. Lard quiet at 7c. for Steam. Hogs higher at $3 50@$3 85. Cattle quiet at $2@$3 for through Texans; $3 50@$3 75 for Wintered do.; $3@$5 for fair to choice natives. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs, 800 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Flour in improved demand, and firmer, but prices unchanged. Wheat firmer; Choice White, $1 83@$1 85; Good to Prime, $1 50@$1 60; Amber Western firmer; held at $1 41@$1 46. Corn quiet; for Southern, White Southern, 71c.@73c. Yellow do., 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western firmer; held at 65c. Oats dull; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye steady at 75c.@85c. Hay dull at $18@$22. Provisions firmer, and higher. Mess Pork, $14@$15; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, none offering; nominally, 5½c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c. offered, 6½c. asked. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@12c. Lard, 7½c. Butter firmer but not quotably higher. Coffee unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—Flour in good demand, but unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing; held $1 20@$1 35. Corn steady; fair local demand at 56c.@60c. Oats steady at 45c.@47c. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley nominal. Live Hogs active at $3 35@$3 50 for the best grades; receipts, 5,500. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, $13@$13 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c., all packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Lard—Tierce, 7¼c.@8c.; keg, 8¼c. Whisky steady at 87c.@88c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 44@$1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; Amber Michigan, cash and November, $1 40; December, $1 41@$1 42; January, $1 43½; No. 2 Red, $1 36. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and November, 49c.; December, 47½c.; January, 49½c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 36c. for No. 1. Receipts, 51 66. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Bran dull at 90c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firmer at 6⅛c. Bacon advancing, at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar dull and lower at 4c.@4½c. for Inferior; 5c. for Common; 8½c. for Fair to Good Fair; 7c.@8c. for strictly Prime to Choice. Molasses dull and lower at 40c. for good Fair; 43c.@45c. for Prime to Choice. Coffee easier at 21½c. Gold, 109⅛. Currency, 9@9¼ ₱ cent. premium. New-York Sight, ½ ₱ cent. premium, for certified checks. Sterling Exchange, 117@117½.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 11 for No. 1; $1 03½ for No. 2, cash or November; $1 03⅞ December. Oats steady at 31½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 42c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 67c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 33 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 100,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 53,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Petroleum Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c., on the spot, and the month. Flour active but not quotably higher; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; State, Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$8. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 58@$1 63; White, $1 66@$1 75. Rye, 75c.@85c. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@64c. Oats, advancing tendency; White, 50c.@55c.; Mixed, 48c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Wheat—No sales but market firmer. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@85c. Corn unsettled. Barley firm and more active; sales of 1,000 bags Bay Quinte afloat at $1 59; 3,200 bags two-rowed State afloat on private terms, and 500 bags six-rowed State at $1 28. Oats quiet and higher; sales of one car No. 2 Western Mixed at 48c.; one car No. 1 State at 50c.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand, at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 64; No. 1 White, $1 48@$1 49; Amber Michigan at $1 35. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand at 39½c. Freights to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—19,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 634 head, mostly common grades; market nominally unchanged; shipments, 664 head. Hogs—Receipts, 24,346 head; market active and firm at $3 70@$3 95; shipments, 5,684 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36c. Rosin firm at $2 32½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 80 for Hard, and $1 65 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Grain market bare. Bacon firm and scarce. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and drooping at 8c.@9c. Pork—None here.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Markets quiet, but firm, and better for Corn. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,893 bales; gross, 2,001 bales; exports coastwise, 1,801 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 95,753 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—Cotton irregular, holders asking higher; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,343 bales; exports coastwise, 265 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,334 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,919 bales; exports coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 30,566 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 4,315 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,978 bales; to France, 2,780 bales; sales, 2,518 bales; stock, 91,271 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 15.—Cotton—Demand fair; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2,054 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 31,456 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—Cotton very firm; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; receipts, 4,199 bales; shipments, 2,512 bales; stock, 39,489 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 15.—Cotton in fair demand, steady; Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,017 bales; sales, 2,025 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS (Italian Opera) —Mme. Christine Nilsson, Signor Campanini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS: OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—PAULINE AND CHARLES XII.—Mr. T. C. King.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Gerald Massey. "Charles Lamb."

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Our special dispatches from Havana this morning throw some additional light on the capture of the *Virginius*. They leave no doubt that the steamer was flying the American flag, which was hauled down by the Spaniards. They make it certain, also, that the pursuit was begun on the high seas, viz., eighteen miles from Cuba. They also contain the first account of the conduct of the Cubans on board the *Virginius*. It seems to have been that of non-resistants. They threw their arms into the sea, and were overhauled by a couple of boats' crews, without firing a shot. Doubtless resistance would have been in vain, but it would have hardly brought a worse ending to the expedition than the butchery at Santiago de Cuba.

Canada appears to some people to get out of one trouble only to be plunged into another. No sooner is the Dominion relieved of the Macdonald Cabinet than it is declared the reform is going backward because Mr. BLAKE, one of the new Ministers, proposes to serve without pay. One of the Toronto papers thinks a dreadful precedent is about to be established unless Parliament interferes, and fears that the Government is to be turned into a plutocracy. It is indeed so frightened that it gets things mixed somewhat, and informs its readers that when there was talk of Mr. A. T. STEWART as Secretary of the Treasury, he proposed to serve without salary, which fact we do not remember, and there was great indignation in consequence, which incident we do not recall. This disaster, we are told, would have befallen the United States had not Mr. STEWART been prevented from being Secretary by his foreign birth, which we are quite certain is entirely fresh information. As a rule, public servants should be paid according to the worth of their service, but if a high official choose to work without pay we can see no cause for alarm. WASHINGTON did it during the Revolutionary War, and we are not aware that any damage ensued to the country. The opposition to the new Canadian Ministry must be hard pressed when it makes such an ado over a trifling matter.

An abstract of the report of the Signal Service Bureau for the past year shows that this branch of the public service is constantly gaining in value. The system of weather reports has been much improved, and the field of its usefulness greatly extended. Thirteen observing stations have been added in the United States and four in Canada; but, perhaps, the most important of the new stations are the three which have been established in the West Indies. By reference to the report it will be seen that the "Probabilities" furnished daily to the press, with which the people are so familiar, constitute but a small portion of the work of the bureau. The distribution of weather charts has been so systematized that they are now displayed at 4,490 different Post Offices throughout the country in time to be of material benefit to the agricultural interests. When we remember that in addition to the great service it is thus rendering to the farmers, the bureau is of even more value to our commerce, in giving notice of approaching storms upon our sea-coasts and lakes, it will be readily admitted that no department of the Government is more deserving of commendation. Hardly more than an experiment, it has already reached an excellence that places its usefulness in the future almost beyond computation.

The annual statement of the Board of Revision of Philadelphia places the taxable property of the city at $548,243,535, being an increase of $21,078,267 on the valuation for the previous year. By the sensible method adopted in 1868 the valuation for assessment is made to approach very closely to the actual market value of the property, and the figures, therefore, have the merit of not only evenly distributing the burdens of taxation, but of giving some idea of the real wealth of the city. While this system of our sister city ought to suggest some greatly-needed improvements in our own method of making assessments, the estimates of the various departments of the city for 1874 can have no other effect than to awaken envy in the Metropolitan mind. These estimates call only for $5,852,963, and they include all the ordinary expenses of maintaining the City Government. The Police costs but $1,161,159, or about one-fourth less than that of this City, and nearly the same ratio is maintained in most of the other departments. The estimates for the New-York departments being now before the Board of Aldermen, these Philadelphia figures are not without value at home. They can at least be made useful in comparing the relative cost of government in the two cities.

Chicago is still working for the future with the energy and shrewdness which have already served her so well. The members of the Board of Trade have been quick to see the advantages presented to them by the Mississippi Valley Society, organized in London to promote a direct trade between our Western States and Europe, and to encourage the application of foreign capital to the development of the resources of those States. A branch of this society is to be formed at once in Chicago, and next year a large number of European capitalists are to visit the city in furtherance of the objects of the society. While Chicago is thus actively at work to realize her dream of establishing the great grain-shipping port of the nation hundreds of miles from the sea, the merchants of New-York cannot afford to remain passive. The enlargement of the Welland Canal will soon be completed, and if, in the meantime, New-York remains idle, it will not be easy to estimate the consequence of this indifference to the endeavors which are being made to divert our trade from us. The session of the Legislature is now but little more than a month distant, but we do not hear of any organization upon the part of our merchants to secure needed legislation in regard to our canals. This matter is too important to be postponed any longer.

We publish this morning the address of Dr. F. A. P. BARNARD on the germ theory of the origin of disease. It will be found a careful and exhaustive and at the same time a very interesting paper. It is one of the most encouraging features of the history of modern hygiene that such men as Prof. BARNARD can be enlisted in its service. They are not physicians, but they bring to the subject a general knowledge and a capacity for testing theories by comparison with the results of science in other directions which are valuable.

Official returns on Secretary of State, Controller, and Inspector of State Prisons from all the counties of the State except Chemung, Kings, Lewis, Tioga, and Franklin, as to the two latter, will be found in our columns this morning. In the counties reported the total vote is 591,653 on Secretary of State, and WILLERS' majority is 5,463; on Controller the whole vote is 588,832, and the majority for HOPKINS 5,834; and on Inspector the total being 587,528, the majority for PLATT is 4,106. From these figures the final result can be closely approached. The counties yet to come in will raise the majority of WILLERS to about 9,000 and reduce that of HOPKINS to about 3,000, while Mr. PLATT has but little more than 500 majority. In reaching this result we use the unofficial figures in the unreported counties, which show a net Democratic majority on Secretary of State of 3,551. The final revision of the tables will not vary much from this conclusion; but it will be seen it is one greatly different from the majorities for these candidates which have been based on incomplete returns. Hardly any county in the State has done precisely what was expected. The vote for Mr. PLATT especially falls below the estimates. In some counties he ran ahead of Mr. HOPKINS, and it was supposed his majority would be larger, but in the end it is much smaller, as he has fallen behind in other counties.

ATONEMENT AND INDEMNITY.

It is quite plain, even on the meagre information now in the possession of the public touching the outrage upon our flag by the Spanish naval forces, that it is not an offense for which either explanation or apology can suffice. If we assume that the *Virginius* was *primâ facie* an American vessel—and that fact is not, so far as we know, in dispute—there can be no explanation of the act of seizure, and an apology would hardly palliate the insult and the wrong. We have no doubt that Spain will explain to an indefinite extent, and make as elaborate an apology as nations ever allow themselves to make. Unquestionably the diplomatic machinery of Madrid would, in the course of six or seven months, turn out an ample supply of official regret, tendered with distinguished consideration to the American Government. But, in the first place, it would be worse than foolish to await any such slow process, and, in the second place, the result would be worthless when it arrived. Of course, we are obliged in the first instance to deal with Spain. That country assumes to be the governing power in Cuba, and is entitled to be addressed in the premises. She certainly has a grave responsibility resting upon her. It was not the Cuban volunteers, but a Spanish naval force that seized the *Virginius* and took her into port. It was not the volunteers, either, but Spanish marines, that shot the captives, and though the volunteers attended, they were nominally under the command of a General holding his commission from Spain. We have, therefore, an account to settle with the Spanish Government. As far as it is in its power that Government will be required to furnish redress for the wrong its agents have committed.

But our main concern is with Cuba. We are bound to provide, in the beginning, such force on the Cuban coasts as will prevent any immediate repetition of insult to our flag, or of injury to our citizens. This much we need as a measure of precaution. If, in the execution of this very simple and moderate policy, it becomes necessary to resort to violence, it would be mere trifling to hesitate to employ it. If an American vessel had been within reach of the *Virginius* at the time of her capture, our commander would have been bound to protect the flag at all hazards. Within a few months, the same vessel sailed away from the Spaniards under cover of the guns of an American man-of-war, whose decks were cleared for action. Had any attempt been made to prevent the departure of the *Virginius*, there is no doubt that a conflict would have followed. On the other hand, had an American vessel overtaken the *Tornado* with her prize, the latter would have been rescued. The violence that would have been used at such times is justifiable to prevent further outrages, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will be used, if it is necessary.

But, imperative as these prompt measures of precaution are, they are by no means enough to secure the safety which our country is bound to provide for its citizens in Cuba, as everywhere else that their lawful desires may call them. That can only be done by broader and more enduring measures. We can, and we will, use our navy for police purposes in any quarter that such services may be for the moment required. But in the present instance, we certainly cannot be asked to keep up this policy any considerable time. We must have, in Cuba, a government that can itself guarantee order and justice. The Spanish Government cannot do this. It has shown its incapacity in the most convincing way. There is no reason to suppose that what it cannot do now it will be any better able to do in the future. On general grounds, therefore, it may reasonably be asked to surrender an office the duties of which it cannot perform in a way to protect the common rights of other Governments. But, if objection is made, it must be remembered that the Spanish Government has given this Government offense which is ample cause of war. It is for the United States, not for Spain, to say how that cause of war may be removed. We may make our demands, recognizing this fact. And in asking that Cuba be provided with a responsible Government, we would ask only what justice and the best opinion of the civilized world would sustain us in enforcing.

CONGRESS AND TRANSPORTATION.

After several months of careful investigation, the labors of the United States Senate Committee on Transportation have been so far concluded that the committee must be in possession of all the facts necessary for an intelligent and exhaustive report upon the subject. Nearly all the routes seeking national aid for their improvement have been gone over by the members of the committee, who are, therefore, able to speak to some extent from personal knowledge concerning them. The report to be presented to the Senate at the next session must, from the care which has been used in gathering the materials for it, and the great importance of the subject of which it treats, be one of the most valuable documents ever placed before the country.

There has been, thus far, no hint in regard to what recommendations the committee will base upon the facts which have been collected. It is not even known that any recommendation whatever will be made. But whatever may be the condition of the country a month hence, and whatever other measures may need immediate attention to relieve the distress of the nation, it may be safely assumed that the transportation question will make its appearance in Congress. It is therefore necessary that the members shall be prepared to meet it. Possibly it may be delayed until late in the session, but before the final adjournment, action upon it will be urged with, perhaps, more zeal than discretion.

Various schemes will doubtless be presented, but three will probably be advocated with more persistency than any others. Public opinion seems settling down in the belief that the West requires more than one cheap outlet to the sea, and for several obvious reasons it may be taken for granted that three great projects will be pressed. One of these is the Erie Canal, another is the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, while the third is the Mississippi River, or some canal to reach the ocean in the latitude of Savannah. In each of these cases the aid of the Government will be demanded to make the route adequate to all present and probable future needs. Any one having the slightest knowledge of the power of sectional interests can readily see that securing national aid for either of these routes is entirely a matter of give and take. We shall not be much disappointed if we assume that the Forty-third Congress will not prove to be much better than its predecessors. This being the case, we may expect that every dollar given the Erie Canal will be at the cost of at least two for its rivals. In other words, the millennium not being at hand, we cannot expect Congress to act in this matter from purely national motives. We must not suppose that the route presenting the greatest advantages at the least cost will be the sole recipient of Government bounty. If anything is done, it will be accomplished only by a compromise of conflicting interests.

But Congress need not consider this possible evil, which some may deem imaginary. Nor need the members consider the policy of the Government embarking, at any time or under any circumstances, in vast schemes of internal improvement. We certainly do not intend to enter upon that question at this time. We merely desire to meet the issue now presented in the light of the facts under which it comes, and ask Congress, whether, under existing circumstances, it is proper to venture upon projects requiring the outlay of many millions of dollars. It now appears certain that the business of the nation must struggle back, by a dangerous and mournful road, to the substantial basis upon which it rested before the war. We had first the era of war and inflation, followed by that of political reconstruction. No one will assert that, during either of these, the Government could have engaged with safety in internal improvements requiring vast expenditures. We are now entering the era of financial reconstruction, and these improvement schemes are equally out of place. Members of Congress must calmly and fully consider the circumstances which surround us before venturing upon experiments. Especially must the Republican members do so. The Republican Party will be held responsible for the legislation of the approaching session. Let Congress, therefore, carefully count the cost before heed is given to the appeals which will be vehemently made on behalf of various transportation routes.

It must be also remembered that immediate action in this matter is not absolutely essential. In any case, let us, as a nation, at least refrain from digging canals until happier times. We have not been overtaken by the misfortune of complete Democratic control, and it is certain the State of New-York will speedily make the Erie Canal equal to all present requirements. Let the Government dig when and where it will, and it is certain the grain of the West will continue to seek the ocean from Chicago by way of the great lakes and through the Hudson or St. Lawrence. The Republicans of New-York intend it shall come through the Hudson. In attaining this result, the help of the United States would be welcome if it could be had without fostering projects of doubtful utility. But this help is not necessary to solve the transportation problem for the present, at least. The State of New-York, which built the Erie Canal, and has so well served the West by increasing its capacity from time to time, can be trusted to meet the new requirements which have come upon the country.

THE EXCISE LAWS.

The new Excise Commission is one of the most important departments of the City Government, and in one sense it may be considered the most important, as in it lies much power for good or evil. It has the power to promote virtue or to encourage vice. It can accomplish the former by an honest and faithful discharge of its duties, in refusing to license immoral and disreputable houses, and in otherwise securing, as far as practicable, a compliance on the part of liquor-dealers with the Excise laws. It can accomplish the latter by granting licenses to individuals of bad or doubtful character, and by conniving at willful evasions of the law. The action of the Commissioners since their appointment shows that they are not going to follow in the footsteps of the old board, which exercised little or no supervision over the license system, and which permitted some of the worst characters in the City to sell intoxicating liquors. The new Commissioners have already given sufficient proof that they mean to have a thorough reform in the system, and the good effect of their work is apparent in the diminution of the number of arrests for intoxication. In a financial point of view, too, the City is a gainer, since the Treasury shows a large increase in the revenue from this department compared with that received under the old board.

Much influence has been brought to bear on the Commissioners by ward politicians and others to induce them to grant licenses to disreputable houses, but they have persistently refused to do so. But, however well disposed the board may be to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors to houses of good character, they cannot accomplish this without the active co-operation of the Police. Past experience leads to the belief that little effectual aid will be given in this direction by the Police as a body. It is their interest, in a pecuniary point of view, to connive at the sale of intoxicating drinks by unlicensed houses, or at other infringements of the law by establishments duly licensed. It has often been stated that Captains of Police have grown rich by conniving at the open violation of the Excise law, and by a tacit protection to houses of ill-repute. Had the Excise Commissioners relied on the correctness of the reports made by the Police as to the character of the houses kept by the applicants for licenses, they would have granted licenses to very improper individuals, and rejected the applications of men of good character. One man is known to have been recently objected to by the Police, but on investigating the case, nothing could be ascertained which would justify the Commissioners in refusing a license. It appeared, however, that the applicant had refused to contribute toward a testimonial for the Captain, and this fact may, perhaps, account for the objection made to him, especially as the application of a man in the same district who had contributed $10 to the testimonial fund, and whose house was not of a very respectable standard, was reported on favorably.

The system which has so long existed of corrupting the Police force, has, it is feared, exercised an evil influence over a large number of Captains and Sergeants; and while it is admitted that the Police force comprises many honorable men, doubts are entertained as to the degree of assistance which the force will render to the Excise Commissioners in carrying out the provisions of the law. A grave responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Police Commissioners, and one for which the public will hold them to a strict accountability.

SHIPWRECKS.

For several years it has been the custom of the English Board of Trade, by order of the House of Commons, to collect and publish statistics of casualties to shipping which take place around the British coasts. The dangers of those coasts, the frequent recurrence there of violent storms, and the immense commerce that converges toward British ports, have contributed to make these casualties very numerous; and at no time have they been more frequent than in the past year. The materials from which the information is derived consist chiefly of reports furnished by the Coast Guard and the Receivers of Wreck, and are regarded, therefore, as both authentic and complete.

We learn that in 1872 the number of shipwrecks was no less than 1,958, being 383 more than that of the previous year. But, as many of the casualties were collisions in which one vessel escaped unharmed, we find that the number of ships actually involved in the destruction of property was 2,381, or 454 more than in 1871. Of these, as many as 1,878 were British vessels, 430 had foreign registers, and 73 were of unknown nationality. Of the 1,958 wrecks, 409 were the result of collision; and of the remainder, 439 were wrecks involving total loss. It is interesting to note the causes of these: 56 arose from defects in the ship or her equipment, 40 of which foundered from unseaworthiness; and 109 were caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect, the remainder being attributed to various causes. The tonnage thus involved represented a total of 581,000, but the principal loss appears to have taken place among vessels engaged in the coasting trade, the total number comprising 95 fishing-smacks and 1,097 colliers. The east coast proves to have been the most calamitous, then the west coast and the highway to America. But the point which reflects most strongly upon the conduct of ship-owners is that of all the wrecks only 622 occurred when the wind was at or above a strong gale. As many as 947 took place when the wind was such that a vessel should carry her top-gallant sails, and 365 happened in a moderate gale.

The lives lost in these casualties numbered 590—less than in any year since 1864, but the majority took place in the Irish Sea and chiefly from vessels stranded or cast ashore.

Before we notice the conclusion to be drawn from a record such as this, it is well to recollect that this long list of casualties takes place in spite of the most active efforts on shore to prevent loss of life and property. The National Life-boat Institution has 235 life-boats on the coast, and since its establishment it has been the means of saving more than 20,000 lives. Besides these, there are 28 private life-boats, 282 sets of rocket and mortar apparatus, eight volunteer life brigades, and 143 volunteer life companies, besides the Coast Guard and Receivers. And to prove that these are no mere ornamental bodies, the lives saved by them in 1872 were 4,634.

Congress has taken steps to improve the condition of steerage passengers on the Transatlantic voyage, and the British authorities have shown their desire to co-operate in the good work. But these statistics seem to show that our labors should be made more extensive. A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the subject, and suggestions have been made by public men in England in favor of some agreement between these two countries which shall tend to lessen the probability of casualties at sea. But at present nothing has assumed a definite or tangible form. It is tolerably evident that much of the mischief above described might be prevented, and also that very much of it is due to criminal carelessness. Two hundred and eleven of the wrecks were new ships, 374 were ships under seven years of age, 481 were under fourteen, and 666 under thirty. If we take the 409 collisions, and make all allowance for the prevalence of fogs, it is hardly to be supposed that that number could not have been very much reduced by proper care and precaution on the part of ships' officers. The general competency of American and English seamen need not for a moment be questioned. It is everywhere admitted. But that makes carelessness more inexcusable and the more criminal. We cannot hope that casualties at sea will cease, but they ought to be reduced to a minimum; and it is the interest of all maritime nations to attain that desirable end by adopting the most stringent measures to secure the seaworthiness of their ships and the efficiency of their crews.

THE COST OF WAR.

Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the effect upon French finances of the war with Germany. We have heretofore submitted calculations, based upon the most trustworthy facts which could be obtained, to show the extraordinary cost of that remarkable struggle. These calculations happen to be very near the truth, but the official report on this subject, which has just been issued by M. MAGNE, the French Minister of Finance, has too many points of interest to be passed over without notice. The last French budget, which was closed "under perfectly normal conditions," was that of 1869. That budget showed a surplus of about $16,000,000, while the budget of 1874, in spite of the vast number of new taxes, shows a deficit of $38,000,000. According to M. MAGNE, the expenditure of which the war was the direct or indirect cause, amounted—taking into account the falling off in the tax receipts of 1870 and 1871—to $760,000,000. To this must be added the $1,000,000,000 of indemnity paid to Germany, making a total penalty for the mad cry "to Berlin!" of $1,760,000,000. This, it will be observed, is very little short of the gross increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States between 1861 and 1866.

The history of the four loans on which the war debt of France is mainly based, is briefly as follows: When the country threw itself gaily into the struggle with Germany in the middle of August, 1870, no difficulty was found in raising $150,000,000 at 4.99 per cent. interest. But when the Morgan loan was contracted on Oct. 27, 1870, Metz had fallen, Paris was besieged, and the "Government of combat" was doing its best to organize the raw levies of France into an army. This loan amounted to $50,000,000, and bore interest at the rate of 7.42 per cent. Another loan of $400,000,000 was raised in June, 1871, after the conclusion of peace, on which the rate of interest amounts to 6.29 per cent., and the last loan of $600,000,000, launched amid so much enthusiasm in July, 1872, bears interest at the rate of 6.06 per cent. These figures, taken from the official report, are a sufficient reply to people who are misled by the nominal interest paid on French *Rentes* into making comparisons unfavorable to the credit enjoyed in the money markets of Europe by the Government of the United States. In addition to these funded loans the Bank of France has advanced to the State a total amount of $306,000,000.

The interest on the four war loans contracted since 1870 involves an annual burden on the people of France of $80,000,000. The only part of the debt toward whose reduction any steps have been taken is that represented by the notes advanced by the Bank of France. Though the paper of the great national bank circulates at a very slight discount, it still remains inconvertible. M. MAGNE desires that the banks should be enabled to resume specie payments as early as possible, and accordingly recommends with considerable emphasis that the plan of repaying its loan to the State in yearly installments of $40,000,000 should be strictly adhered to. It will be seen that France is asked to carry, in addition to what would have been the demands of her ordinary budget previous to 1870, a totally new burden, resulting directly from the war, of $120,000,000. Her present Finance Minister has no doubt of the ability of the country to bear this load, and he sets himself with the greatest apparent confidence to show how next year's deficit of $38,000,000 is to be made up.

In discussing the method of filling the hole in the budget, M. MAGNE makes some remarks on the subject of borrowing which are worthy of the attention of the tax-payers of every city in this Union. "When a loan is intended to defray extraordinary expenditure, particularly of a productive character, no one fails to understand its object. But here, when the question is to meet annual and recurring charges, resources which can be renewed each year must be provided. To borrow under any form—floating debt or consolidated debt—for such requirements, would be to augment incessantly the necessity for new loans; it would be a course tending fatally to ruin." The deficit in regard to which these remarks are made is due chiefly to the repeal of the tax on raw materials, and to the abolition of the tax on foreign shipping. It is proposed to replace these highly-objectionable sources of revenue by an increase of registration duties, or of the duties upon sugar, beverages, or salt. It is stated that a duty of a cent per kilogramme upon the goods carried on French railroads would produce an annual revenue of $17,000,000. On the whole it is obvious that if the Assembly does not agree with the Finance Minister, it will not be for lack of new sources of revenue presented for their selection.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following is a synopsis of the report of the Chief Signal Officer for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

He reports that systematic and continuous instruction of the army in military signaling and telegraphy during the past year has been given at the Signal School of Instruction and Practice at Fort Whipple, Va., and in the Department of the Missouri. One of the officers at the Military Academy at West Point is designated as Instructor of Military Signals and Telegraphing, but makes no report to the Chief Signal Officer, who cannot therefore, estimate what proportion of study and practice is allotted to the several titles. During the past year, as in that previous, it has been apparent that some of the most powerful foreign Governments have been directing special attention to the system of the Signal Office in reference to the branches of military science under its charge, and have taken pains to procure the minute details of equipment and apparatus. The recommendtaion made in previous reports that special instruction at the Military Academy should be provided for, with a merit value given it affecting the standing of the cadets, is removed, and it is also suggested that to secure accuracy and uniformity, the officer to be in future charged with that instruction should have passed through the course at Fort Whipple.

THE SYSTEM AT FORT WHIPPLE.

Six commissioned officers have received instruction at Fort Whipple during the year. Sixty-seven private soldiers have been instructed as candidates for promotion to the grade of Observer Sergeant, and 127 as assistants to Observer Sergeants. It is recommended that a system of details be established by which officers of the army shall have the benefit of this thorough and well-appointed school for instruction in the duties of the field signal service. The post has, during the year, assumed a character of permanence much desired. The Field Telegraph Train has been improved, and drills with it are regular and satisfactory. The drills of the Signal Service Department, with signal equipments, and with as well without arms, have been thorough, and through increased advantages, as well as numbers, discipline has been promoted. The system of duty and practice at the post gives the desired military training, besides imparting accurate understanding of and familiarity with the special branches for which it has been established.

RECRUITS AND THEIR INSTRUCTION.

Recruiting for the signal service has been successfully and inexpensively conducted, the standard of acquirement being maintained by strict examination of those offering themselves for enlistment. After selection and enlistment the men are at once placed under a course of drill and instruction. Later, and after a second examination, those especially designated for duty at stations are drilled, examined, instructed, tested by practice, instructed in the higher branches pertaining to the service, again examined, and again tested before being intrusted with the management of stations of observation. The Chief Signal Officer is by experience convinced that the success of the work intrusted to him depends in great part upon the drill and discipline by which the men executing its details are made good soldiers. The former recommendation for the establishment by law of a permanent signal corps, or for such legislation at least as will secure a recognized permanency for its details, is renewed and earnestly urged. The extent of the service, and its national importance, now seem to require that it should be guarded against the accidents and imperfect working to which an organization depending upon temporary detail is always liable.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

The whole number of stations from which the office now receives its stated meteoric reports is ninety-two, of which seventy-eight are the regular stations in the United States; eleven are in Canada, three in the West Indies. Of the stations in the United States, thirteen have been added during the year; and of the Canadian, from which reports have been received by comity of exchange with the Dominion Meteorological Bureau, four are new. The regular telegraphic reports from Havana, Cuba, began on Aug. 6; from Kingston, Jamaica, on Sept. 18, and from Santiago de Cuba on Sept. 29. Three other points, in the Islands of Porto Rico, Guadalupe, and Barbados, will be equipped as soon as observers can be designated. There is no international arrangement with the authorities of any of these islands, which fact is greatly regretted, nor is there at present any return of weather telegrams provided for or officially requested. Steps are in contemplation by which it is hoped necessary arrangements will be effected. The display of bulletins and weather charts at stations, the supply of prompt and gratuitous information to the press, and the exhibition at designated points of day or night signals at times of probable special danger, for the benefit of shipping and commercial interests, have been continued. The total number of tabulated bulletins issued and distributed at the several lake, sea-coast, and river ports and inland cities, have been 143,097, excluding the river bulletins of changes in depth of water of principal rivers. The total number of weather charts issued and distributed has been 390,770, and the press reports (exclusive of the publication of the synopsis and probabilities) have been 23,294. Nine thousand four hundred and two copies of the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*, and 6,796 of the *Monthly Weather Review* have been furnished and gratuitously distributed to the press, agricultural and commercial associations, institutions of learning, and scientific persons.

WEATHER REPORTS FOR THE FARMERS.

The office has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, continued its exertions to solve, for the special benefit of the agricultural interests, the problem of giving promptly the information contained in the daily weather reports to the many farming and other communities not now reached by telegraph, and for which the copies published by the press do not arrive in time for use. The plan adopted has been to divide the territory of the United States into districts, each district having a distributing point at or near the centre, from which two printed copies of the synopsis and probabilities are forwarded by mail to all Post Offices within the districts, and which can be reached by rail, steamer, or mail coach by 4 P. M. of the same day. This plan has been put in operation with the cooperation of the Post Office Department, the bulletins being exhibited in frames by each Postmaster, at each Post Office as soon as received, and now provides for the regular distribution daily of 8,989 printed copies of the weather report, for display at 4,491 different Post Offices. It will be extended as rapidly as expedient. The work has given satisfaction to the farming and interior population reached. Numerous communications received at the office evidence the fact that in many localities farming and other agricultural operations are conducted with reference to the atmospheric conditions announced in these reports as probably to occur. The immense agricultural interests of the United States, and the great results to be attained if they can be thus benefited, have rendered this success peculiarly gratifying. The whole number of these special bulletins so far printed and distributed is 895,914.

RIVER REPORTS.

There are nineteen special river stations from which reports of the depth of water in the principal rivers of the United States are daily made by telegraph at particular seasons, during which danger from freshets may be anticipated. River reports are also had from twenty of the regular stations. These data are widely published and distributed along the lines of the rivers. The reports thus had enable many dangers otherwise to follow rapid rises in the rivers to be guarded against, and contribute by the constant and accurate knowledge given of the depth of water in the channels to the convenience and safety of the river commerce. The benefits resulting from these reports, now in the second year of their issue, have been fully acknowledged by the various interests they have advanced. The total number of special river bulletins issued has been 23,210.

DIFFUSION OF THE INFORMATION.

By the different modes of publication adopted for the service, each of which has been arranged with definite purpose, and including that through the public press it is estimated that the information emanating from this office reaches daily one-third of the households in the United States. The office is in regular communication with 161 established organizations, as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, agricultural societies, and commercial associations. In addition to this wide diffusion, the works of the office of a more scientific character, and not intended for daily popular use, have acquired a precision of detail and fullness of illustration which enables them to compare favorably with those of foreign countries. The plan and arrangement of these works are peculiar to this country.

For the study of the phenomena of the upper portions of the atmosphere, in view of the benefit of the deductions to be had from them, and to determine more accurately the proper reductions to be made for great elevations, stations have been established at favorable points. In addition to those on Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, and on Mount Mitchell, North Carolina, the difficult task of establishing a permanent telegraphic station on the summit of Pike's Peak, at an elevation of 14,216 feet, has been accomplished, with the sanction of the Secretary of War. A telegraph line has been built to connect the station with Colorado Springs, and it is now in operation.

SIGNAL STATIONS IN LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

An additional duty was imposed upon the Secretary of War by the legislation of the last Congress, authorizing the establishment of signal-stations at light-houses and at such of the life-saving stations on the lake or sea coasts as may be suitably located for that purpose, and to connect the same with such points as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the signal service by means of a suitable telegraph line in cases where no lines are in operation. In discharge of this duty, a telegraph line has been completed, ten miles in length, from Seaville to Peck's Beach, New-Jersey, connecting at Seaville with the line of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The material is ready, and the work is in progress on the construction of a line from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, New-Jersey, a distance of fifty miles, connecting with the Western Union line at Long Branch. These connections will allow of signals being displayed at the life-saving stations established at Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Peck's Beach, and Cape May. The plan in contemplation proposes the establishment of signal stations at life-saving stations and light-houses along the ocean coast of New-Jersey, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, at distances of twenty-five miles from each other. A line is in process of erection from the village of Rockport, Mass., to Thatcher's Island Light-house, a distance of three miles and a half, of which one mile and a half will be cable. A line connecting the stations at life-saving stations and light-houses along the coast from Norfolk, Va., to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, a distance of 137 miles, and on one of the most dangerous coasts of the United States, is in construction. It is expected that the above-mentioned lines will be completed during the present year. Attention is invited to the fact that the whole work now done in the erection of these lines and to be done hereafter in operating them, has been done and is to be done by the officers and men of the Signal Service of the Army. By no other agency could so large an amount of line so situated be constructed with the small appropriation provided. It is not necessary to dwell upon the benefits to result from the work of the stations thus provided for. Not only will the meteoric information regularly received be greatly increased in amount and value by that taken on the sea-coast and at the actual sea-level, but storm-warnings, visible at a sufficient distance from shore to allow often of the proper means to be taken for safety, can be given to vessels approaching dangerous coasts, while, on the occurrence of inevitable disaster, assistance can be summoned at once from the neighboring life-saving stations, and information regarding the occurrence be transmitted to underwriters and others interested. Communication can readily be held by signal and telegraph with vessels of the naval and merchant marine from Washington and from other cities, and the coast will be provided with a vidette system invaluable in time of possible war. The expense of securing these advantages to the country is comparatively trifling, the Observer Sergeant of the signal service at each station being charged with the telegraphic operations, and the necessary lines being constructed, maintained, and worked under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, by enlisted men of the signal service. It is to be hoped that Congress will, by future appropriation, allow the extension of this special work on the lake and sea coasts, where the life-saving and light-house system are deemed necessary, affording thus a system of coast service unparalleled in the world.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

During the year cautionary signals have been ordered to be displayed in anticipation of eighty-eight probable storms. In seventy cases the storms anticipated manifested their effects at some of the stations at which the signals were ordered, the signals thus giving warning to shipping and other interests which would otherwise, perhaps, have been dangerously exposed. Forty special cautionary telegrams were sent to the Meteorological Bureau of Canada. As in preceding years, where there has been error of display, it has been on the side of caution. While on occasions the signals ordered may have proved unnecessary, and are so reported unverified, on the other hand no extensive storm has occurred in the regions included in the system of cautionary signals without warnings of its approach having been displayed in at least part of its course. The public confidence exhibited in the heed given to the warnings when they are shown has evidenced their general utility.

VERIFICATION OF THE PROBABILITIES.

The ascertained comparative accuracy of the deductions from reports styled "Probabilities" has been more clearly presented in this than in preceding years. The percentage of verifications has been mathematically computed for each of the geographical districts mentioned in the reports. The annual average of verifications has been as follows for the following-named districts: New-England, 81.50; Middle States, 81.17; South Atlantic, 78.93; Lower Lakes, 78.90; Eastern Gulf, 77.16; Ohio Valley, 76.42; Western Gulf, 74.40; Upper Lakes, 75.85; North-west, 74. With a more rigid and scrutinizing mode of calculation than was before adopted, the percentage of verifications has improved. The analysis of the year's work indicates clearly, at once, the wisdom of judiciously increasing the number of stations, and the general regions in which they should be established. The percentage of verifications for each district exhibits a regular proportion to the number of stations from which reports having reference to the atmospheric conditions in the district under consideration have been received. It is thus to a certain extent mathematically demonstrated that the rules applied for the announcement of the deductions of the forecast are practically correct, and that with increasing facilities the percentage of verifications can be annually increased. It is not known that a demonstration of this character has been before attained. The office has still to regret that its telegraphic facilities are not as complete as the best discharge of the duties in its care would require. The hope is entertained that this source of difficulty will be removed.

THE METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The Chief Signal Officer refers to the proceedings of the Meteorological Congress of Vienna, held in pursuance of invitations officially issued by the Austrian Government, for a convention of persons charged with meteorological duties in different countries. The adoption by the unanimous vote of the Congress to a proposition to the effect that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation of such character as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts should be taken and recorded daily, and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world, is regarded as of special importance in reference to works of the kind now undertaken by the United States. This formal announcement, with such sanction, tends directly to the establishment of systems of signals and weather reports common among civilized nations. It is mentioned in connection with this subject that arrangements have already been made with Russia and Turkey to commence on Jan. 1, 1874, the exchange with the United States of one daily report taken simultaneously at the different stations throughout the great territorial extent of the Russian and Turkish Empires and the United States. The co-operation of the system of other nations is expected.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the Chief Signal Officer acknowledges, as in preceding years, the general support of the popular opinion of scientific men, of the press, and of the War Department. Without this aid the work achieved would have been impossible. Whenever errors have occurred it has been recognized as inevitable that some must occur in the present condition of science; success has been generously commended. The evidence of interest and progress in similar duties are extending in all countries. Their utility is no longer questioned, and effort at home and abroad turns only toward their development. The field becomes world-wide with the promise of results a few years ago hardly to be hoped for. There will be needed time and labor; there must often be disappointment, but the public good to follow is certain.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

The events of the past week in mercantile and stock-broking circles indicate recovery from the effects of the panic. There has been a strong and steady advance in the prices of the securities upon the lists of the Stock Exchange, and a gain in the greenback reserves of the banks. The mercantile interests are in a better position, because the banks can afford accommodation now, which they were compelled to deny in the worst days of the panic. Goods have depreciated in value, but the failures which were expected in consequence have not occurred. While the merchants will not receive as much for their property on hand as they anticipated, the financial institutions which have taken care of their interests will be better able to do so in the future, and the gulf in this way may be bridged over. So far the future seems bright, and only complications which have been but partially considered can affect the probable prosperity. The chief obstacles in the way of a substantial and rapid recovery in all branches of trade which now present themselves are; a possibility of trouble in England, which is not yet entirely removed; complications between the United States and Spain, growing out of the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of her crew; trouble in the banks, on account of the new system to be voted upon on the 20th, and which, if adopted, will wipe out the majority of the stock-broking houses. The exercise of the power of the Bank of England so far, seems to have had the desired effect, and the raising of the rate of discount to nine per cent. has greatly checked the outward flow of specie, and enabled the institution to maintain its bullion reserve, so that it has not become necessary to suspend the Bank act. Securities declined, but as soon as it became certain that the Bank of England was steadily gaining specie, there was a sharp recovery. British investors became more confident in the value of their holdings when they knew that the wealth of other nations was returning to the coffers of the great financial regulator. Houses heavily loaded up with mercantile paper and stocks, of course, have been greatly weakened by the unusual rates of interest which they have been obliged to pay. They have kept along without failing so far, and if a few weeks do not bring the news of numerous suspensions it will be fair to conclude that England will not suffer as we have done. It is not safe to conclude from present information that all danger of panic on the other side has or has not passed away. The Directors of the Bank of England as yet are not satisfied that the amount of gold on hand is sufficient to meet possible demands, or else the rate of discount would not remain at nine per cent. The feeling in London seems to be one of uncertainty, waiting for a turn of the tide. As yet, it is not certain which way the current will flow. Every one hopes for the best and prepares for the worst. In France, as yet, there has been no marked change for the better. Should the financial situation there become more promising, it is believed that England will be out of danger.

The news of the execution of the crew and passengers of the Virginius by the Spaniards in Cuba, has had an important influence upon the stock and gold speculation during the past week, and cannot be left out of calculation as to the immediate future. It was certain that gold would advance upon the probable complications of the United States with Spain, and its rise or fall will depend in a great degree upon the extent to which the Governments become involved. So far the complications are a matter of conjecture. News has not been received of the exact location of the Virginius when she was captured. Whether she was within three miles of the coast of Jamaica or twenty miles distant; whether the dispatches from Spain ordering the execution to be postponed were received by the Spanish authorities in Cuba before or after the slaughter had taken place; whether the papers of the Virginius were regular or not. As yet all of these are open questions, and the future relations of our Government with Spain will be determined largely by the results of the investigation, which it cannot be doubted, will be vigorously prosecuted. If the authorities in Washington are not yet furnished with the intelligence which must be obtained before they can decide upon a line of action it will readily be seen that Wall street speculators are moving in the dark. The uncertainty under which they labor can be seen by the course of gold, which was upward to 109⅞ on Friday, but on Saturday, with little exciting news from Cuba or Spain, was downward to 109.

It is argued that war will lead to inflation of currency, and that as a natural consequence everything, stocks, gold, and merchandise, will rule at higher prices. It is not certain, however, that inflation will follow. The war, if it does ensue, will be a maritime one, and the good old days of immense greenback issues can hardly be expected. The Government would, of course, need money, but not an exorbitant amount. It would naturally go into the market as a borrower upon bonds, and the current expenses would be easily provided for, without an additional creation of currency.

The event of the week, which is likely to be of most importance to the part of Wall street identified with railroad interests, will be in the result of the Clearing-house meeting set down for Thursday. It will be remembered that in the new plan recently proposed for adoption two important points were pressed: That there should be no certification of checks for brokers unless funds are in the banks sufficient to cover them, and that no interest shall be allowed by the associated banks on deposits. The columns of THE TIMES have recorded the way in which these propositions have been received by the brokers, banks, and mercantile community. The brokers are dissatisfied with the proposed arrangement, because they are cut off from business which is of benefit both to themselves and to the banks. The banks are divided in opinion. Those which do business for the mercantile community generally are strenuous in advocating the measure. Those doing business for stock brokers wish it to be defeated. The mercantile classes are unanimous in asking the banks to adopt it, because they will be able to get more money to use in business than formerly. The interest on deposits is really of less moment to business men in this City of every class, than to the banks themselves. The real hitch is in regard to the certification of checks. The banks generally are in favor of not allowing interest on deposits, because it enables them to get the use of money for nothing, and will consequently increase the dividends to their stockholders. It must not be forgotten, however, that a vast amount of money will be in this way driven away from New-York to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, where it will be taken thankfully, and interest paid for its use. The private banking system will also be again recuperated and put upon a more extended basis than formerly. There seems to be no particular reason why banks should have the use of money for nothing, when they receive an immense revenue from it. Whenever a business man wants accommodation at the bank, he has to pay interest, and frequently a handsome "shave." When he deposits money he is expected to get nothing for it, yet the funds which he hands in are used to make money out of somebody else. So far as the certification of checks for stockbrokers is concerned, there seems to be little more risk for the bank, knowing the customer well, in certifying for him than in discounting the notes of merchants. If the stock broker fails, the bank loses. If the merchant fails, the bank is in the same position. If bank officers are not careful in ascertaining the reputation and financial ability of their customers they will lose money, whether dealing with Wall street or Up-town merchants. "Kiting" exists in every branch of trade.

As the matter stands at present, so far as conversation with many of the leading officers of prominent banking institutions will enable the forming of an opinion, the new Clearing-house regulations are likely to be adopted. Many of the banks were at first strenuous in opposition to the measure. The disadvantages under which they would labor, when outside of the Clearing-house Association, were so obvious, however, that there has been a growing inclination to give in, and see how the new plan will work. So far as Wall street and the Stock Exchange business is concerned, the passage of the new measure cannot fail to be damaging. The only remedy left will be to start a Stock Exchange Bank and Clearing-house. This will probably be done if the banks do not amend the proposed law so as to afford more relief to stock brokers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be done at the Academy of Music this evening. It is now arranged that "Il Trovatore" will be represented on Wednesday, and it is believed that "Rigoletto" will be in readiness for Friday. The opera at the matinée will be "Gli Ugonotti."

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERTS.

The second Sunday concert given by the artists of the Italian opera at Wallack's Theatre took place last evening. The audience was numerous and enthusiastic, and almost every piece had to be repeated. Mlle. Ostava Torriani sang quite brilliantly the polacca from "Mignon." Miss Cary recited very expressively the air "Oh, Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Signor Del Puente rendered "Di Provenza." M. Maurel interpreted with his wonted eloquence the aria, "Ah, non avea più lagrime," from "Maria di Rudens," and, finally, M. Capoul sang with a great deal of sentiment the pretty tenor song from "L'Eclair"—one of many works in which it would be exceedingly pleasant to occasionally hear the gentleman. The concerted music included the charming duet, "Perchè crudel," from "Le Nozze," admirably executed by Mlle. Torriani and M. Maurel; the well-known trio from "Attila," and the "Mezzanotte" quartet from "Marta." By way of solo instrumental performances Signor Morosini, a practiced but cold pianist, contributed the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, and a setting of the "Miserere scene" by Prudent; the band was under Mr. Behrens.... A concert was given last evening at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Antonia Henne sang "Oh, mio Fernando," and other pieces; Mr. Fritsch delivered the tenor air from Verdi's "Luisa Miller;" both artists interpreted Arditi's duet "Una notte a Venezia," and Mr. F. L. Eben, the skilled flutist, performed a solo. Music by a full band made up the programme, several numbers of which were redemanded.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts is to take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. The sale of seats will be commenced on Tuesday morning. We append the programme:

Overture, "Consecration of the House." ...... Beethoven
Aria, "Give me back my dearest master." ...... Bach
(With violin obligato by Mr. Bernhard Listemann.)
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Symphony in C ...... Schubert
Scherzo, "La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des songes." .. Berlios
Concerto, for violoncello ...... Molique
Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Arietta, "In Questa Tomba Oscura." ...... Beethoven
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Symphonic introduction, "Sigurd Slembe." .. J. Svendsen

MR. GILMORE'S BAND.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, having assumed control of the music department of the Twenty-second Regiment, has formed a large band, which includes Mr. Arbuckle, the well-known performer on the cornet à piston, and a number of skilled soloists. The first hearing of the band will be had at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, when we shall be glad to deal with its achievements at length.

CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thomas' Orchestra will play in Brooklyn before the Young Men's Scudder Union. Thursday evening, Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera artists are to give a highly-interesting concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. We have also to note that the rehearsals for the season of Philharmonic concerts will be commenced to-morrow. We shall speak in detail of the promise of the series hereafter. Raff's symphony "Im Walde" is to be the *pièce de résistance* at the first entertainment of the series.

THEATRICAL.

"THE WICKED WORLD" AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The author of the "Wicked World," Mr. W. J. Gilbert, is not by any means unknown to the public of New-York, since his beautiful play of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was produced here last Spring by Mr. Lester Wallack, and attracted enormous audiences. The present piece is written in a somewhat similar vein, but the conception is altogether different, and the hearers are carried away into the *terra incognita* of fairydom—a happy land where the inmates are absolutely pure and virtuous, without a knowledge even of evil. From the cloud-edges of their celestial abodes they look down with shudderings upon a world which they believe to be very wicked, but of the particulars of its wickedness they know nothing. It will be seen from this that Mr Gilbert's fairies are his own, not pale shadows of *Oberon*, *Titania*, and the delicious court which Shakespeare depicted.

> "For Shakespeare's fairies could not copied be,
> Within their circles none durst walk save he."

Neither are they borrowed from the Comtesse D'Aubrey, nor do they belong to the broad lands which the brothers Grimm have held by their pens in fee. They are his very own. The first act is full of pleasant fun, so natural and so genial that it cannot fail to convulse the audience, and the gradual darkening of the moral atmosphere by the presence of mortals, who bring with them earthly love and earthly passions, is worked out with consummate art. In fact, those who have feared that Miss Clara Morris had accepted a rôle too light for her genius will find themselves thoroughly relieved at the end of the second act, where occurs a situation of real tragic character. The funny part of the goblin *Lutin* is confided to Mr. Stuart Robson, who will do it justice. The cast includes Miss Claxton, Miss Granger, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lewis, and Messrs. Thorne and Rankin.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Wallack's, "Ours" is still continued, having received the inevitable meed of public favor, but will be withdrawn after this week, and will be replaced by Foote's comedy of "The Liar." Mr. Wallack will sustain the part of *Young Wilding*. On this occasion Miss J. Lewis will make her début.... Miss Carlotta Leclercq is still drawing immense houses at the Broadway Theatre, but the piece will of necessity be withdrawn when this lady's star engagement is completed...At the Olympic Theatre, the engagement of Mr. Robert McWade will terminate on Saturday night. His impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle* has won the unanimously favorable verdict of all critics, and when he leaves New-York for the provinces it will be with the proud conviction that he has divided the honors of the rôle with one who for a long time made it entirely his own. He will be succeeded by Mr. Edwin Adams....Edwin Booth appears for this week in the grand rôle of *Brutus*, in Howard Payne's "Fall of Tarquin," a piece which has many admirers....At Niblo's, the "Black Crook" maintains itself perfectly, in spite of the very great attractions in every quarter of the City. A new and unique ballet will shortly be introduced....At the Grand Opera-house "A Flash of Lightning" will be given until the end of the week, when it will be withdrawn for Fox's latest pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty Abroad." *Humpty*, the immortal, in this piece travels through many regions of the wicked world, and pays a visit to the happy land up in the clouds. The carpenters are hard at work at this pantomime, and the public may expect the most startling effects....The delightful comedian, John E. Owens, better known as *Solon Shingle*, commences a star engagement to-night at Wood's Museum, where he will play throughout the week.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

M. Viguir, of Shanghai, has imagined, says *Galignani*, a very simple system for the transmission, by telegraph, of Chinese messages, and the plan is at this moment adopted at Shanghai and Hong-Kong by the Great Northern Telegraph Company. The Chinese writing cannot be reproduced by the ordinary telegraph apparatus; consequently to permit the Celestials to send telegrams in their own language, M. Viguier has devised the following expedient: Of the 41,000 characters which compose Chinese writing, 7,000 only are employed ordinarily, and are indispensable for every-day requirements. It being established that every educated Chinese ought to know at a glance to which of the 214 radicals each character relates, M. Viguier has ranged in columns these 7,000 characters under their respective radicals, and affixed to each a number from one to 1,000. Thus disposed, the characters are printed on seven large sheets, which the Chinese have to procure, and by means of which they can, in a very short time, find the signs they want. They write figures instead of letters, and in using certain conventional signs for the address and signature, the message may be transmitted as easily as any other. The receiving-office is provided with a table bearing the same series of numbers from one to 1,000, and the corresponding characters. There is no doubt that the application of M. Viguier's system will give a great impulse to the use of the telegraph among the Chinese, and contribute powerfully to spread that mode of correspondence over the whole Empire.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Le Follet says that to particularize the materials most in favor is somewhat difficult when the variety is so great, but we find that for useful toilettes those of pure wool are destined to hold the first rank this Winter, more especially plain cachemere and vigogne.

Black and white striped serge is much in demand. It makes a very stylish tunic over a plain black velveteen skirt. Striped velveteen and satin is also a very elegant material, and appears likely to be much in favor this season.

Among the colors which are just now the favorites we must mention the bronzes and greens which have lately been fashionable, as well as prune color, garnet, and different shades of blue. For full toilette the more delicate shades of blue, rose, and green are generally preferred.

Polonaises are of very varied styles. They are made open, and drawn back from the front, caught up at the sides much toward the back, forming a pouff; or with a very short apron front, and very long at the back, rounded and caught up at the sides; or buttoned all the way down, draped on the hip, and falling in two long separated points behind; or raised at the side very far back, by means of three or four plaits put very closely together, a tape sewn underneath on each side of the back breadth, rather more than half a yard from the waist, forming the pouff.

The pouff is not now so indispensable as it was last season; it is often replaced by the tunic tied behind, or by a scarf sash forming bows under the postillon basque; still it remains in vogue, and is more or less voluminous, and raised by buttons, pattes, or cords.

The make of the tunic separate from the body is as capricious as that of the polonaise. We find them draped differently one side to the other, or merely bouffante by means of the sash tied under, or by three plaits very far back, and one very deep one in the centre, besides many other slight modifications in the arrangement of plaits or tapes, which depend chiefly upon the intuitive taste of the modiste.

Costumes of black faye are much worn. Some very charming dresses of this material are embroidered with wreaths of colored flowers; but these are quite inadmissible in the street.

Trimmings of steel, or of lace mixed with jet, are extremely effective on black taffetas. Metal buttons, such as old silver, oxidized silver, or steel—either polished, engine-turned, or with a more elaborate pattern—are used for more dressy toilettes; but for simple morning costume those of wood, mother-of-pearl, (white or smoked,) and jet are more suitable. Jet and steel are both immensely employed as trimmings, and appear likely to continue to be so through the Winter.

Moire antique is much used as a trimming and lining to revers.

Feather fringe is equally in vogue as a trimming on silk robes, or a heading to a lace on a mantle. It is made in many varieties, but that of the ostrich feathers is most used.

Fur trimmings are quite as fashionable as they were last Winter. A novelty which is highly recommended is a fringe made of the fur of the young bear; it is not expensive, has a good effect, and is not damaged by wet.

As we observed last month, felt hats are decidedly most fashionably worn. The "Hunter" shape is that most seen; the "Angot" is, perhaps, rather more novel.

The most varied shapes are to be seen in bonnets, and we must confess many are very eccentric and exaggerated, while others are very simple and *comme il faut*.

MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

The French National Assembly was reopened on Nov. 5 with the following message from Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic:

"When you adjourned for the recess I told you that you could leave Versailles without uneasiness, and that during your absence nothing would occur to disturb the public peace. What I then announced has been realized. In reassembling to-day you find France at peace; the complete liberation of the territory is an accomplished fact; the foreign army has left French soil; and our troops have re-entered the evacuated departments amid the patriotic joy of the population.

The deliverance has been effected without causing trouble at home or awakening distress abroad. Europe is assured of our firm resolution to maintain peace, and without fear sees us again take possession of ourselves. I receive from all powers testimony of their desire to live with us on friendly terms.

At home public order has been firmly maintained. A vigilant Administration, confided to the functionaries of different political origin, but all devoted to the cause of order, has strictly applied existing laws. The Administration has everywhere acted in the conservative spirit which has always been manifested by the great majority of this Assembly, and from which, as far as I am concerned, I shall never depart so long as you intrust the Government to me.

It is true that material tranquillity has not prevented agitation in the public mind. As the period of your reassembling approached party strife has acquired redoubled intensity. This was to be expected.

"Among the matters which you yourselves indicated must claim your attention on resuming your labors, was the examination of the constitutional laws presented by my predecessor.

"This necessarily again brings forward the question, always reserved hitherto, of the definitive form of Government. It is not, therefore, surprising that this grave problem should have been raised beforehand by various parties, ardently discussed by each in the sense agreeable to its particular views. I had neither to intervene in this discussion, nor to forestall the decision of your sovereign authority. My Government could do no more than confine the discussion within legal limits, and insure under any hypothesis absolute respect for your decision.

Your power is therefore intact, and nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that the strong feeling produced by these animated discussions is a proof that, as facts now stand, and with present state of public mind, the establishment of any form of government whatever which should indefinitely bind the future, presents serious difficulties. You will, perhaps, find it to be more prudent to maintain in present institutions a character enabling the Government to surround itself, as at present, with all the friends of order without distinction of party.

If you think so, permit him whom you elected to an honor which he did not seek to tell you frankly his opinion.

"To give public peace a sure guarantee, the present Government lacks two essential conditions of which you cannot longer leave it destitute without danger. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. Whatever the holder of power may be, that power can do nothing durable if its right to govern is daily called into question—if it has not before it the guarantee of a sufficiently long existence to spare the country the prospect of incessantly-recurring agitation. With a power that might be changed at any moment, it is possible to secure peace to-day, but not safety for the morrow.

Every great undertaking is thus rendered impossible, and industry languishes. France, who only asks to be allowed to enter upon a fresh career, is arrested in her development. In relation with foreign powers her policy cannot acquire that consistent and persevering spirit which alone succeeds in inspiring confidence, and maintains or restores the greatness of a nation.

Stability is wanting in the present Government, and authority also often fails it. It is not sufficiently armed by the laws to discourage the fractions, or even to obtain obedience from its own agents. The public press abandons itself with impunity to excesses which would end by corrupting the public mind throughout the country. Municipalities forget that they are organs of law, and leave the central authority without representatives in many parts of the territory.

You will consider these dangers, and will give to society a strong and durable executive power which will be solicitous for its future, and able to defend it with energy."

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT GLEN COVE.

Three burglars, on Saturday morning, effected an entrance to the store of the Glen Cove Protective Union by breaking a large pane of glass in the door. While one of the thieves plundered the store, the other two busied themselves in putting the goods into a wagon previously stolen from Samuel Cox, Jr., of Sea Cliff. Mr. James Thorne, who lives opposite the store, having been awakened by the breaking of the glass, hurriedly dressed himself, and walked across the street revolver in hand. As he approached, one of the men retreated, while another, who was just coming out of the store with his arms full of segar boxes, on encountering Mr. Thorne drew a revolver and dared him to shoot. As Mr. Thorne did not act upon this polite invitation, the thief quietly walked toward the wagon, which stood on the other side of the street, and wishing Mr. Thorne "good morning," drove off with his companions, leaving the plunder behind them. They had evidently made themselves acquainted with the premises beforehand, as a burglar alarm which was set there had not been disturbed.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT SEACAUCUS, N. J.

On Saturday night a sudden death occurred at Seacaucus, under circumstances of such a character as to warrant County Physician Buck in ordering an examination. William Miller, an employe of the Northern Railroad Company, living at Tyler's Park, near Seacaucus, returned home from work early in the evening, and after supper was playing with his children, when he was suddenly taken with cramps and died before a physican was called. Death occurred so quickly after the attack that his family thought he might have been poisoned. The case was reported to Coroner Parsloe, of Hoboken, who reported it to the County Physician, and an investigation will be ordered to-day. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

A CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE—AMATEUR AUTHORS—THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

Much interest—the interest of curiosity rather than of regard—is being taken just now in the movements of the English Catholics, who until quite lately received only the scantiest attention from their Protestant fellow-subjects. Pleased with the success of the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage, they are preparing for a much larger flight, and are actually organizing a trip to the Holy Land. The pilgrims are to sail from Liverpool in a vessel about to be chartered by Monsignor Capel, under whose leadership and auspices the devout tourists will make for some point, not yet fixed, on the coast of Syria, proceeding thence, in proper Oriental fashion, on the backs of asses, to Jerusalem and other sacred places included in the tour. The entire charge for sea voyage, land journey, board and lodging, there and back, will be £100. The pilgrimage will not be confined to Roman Catholics. Protestants and even Protestant journalists will be allowed to join it; but I can scarcely fancy things getting so dull in Europe that it will be found desirable to send out a special correspondent to describe the proceedings. There was novelty in the first pilgrimage; but "*une fois n'est pas de règle*," and a hurried run over to France is a very different thing from a visit of some weeks to Palestine.

If it be desired to procure some record of the pilgrimage, the most fitting place of publication would be the new Catholic morning journal which it is proposed to start, under the title of the *Monitor*. The name seems to me a very happy one. If it proposes only to give good advice, the *Monitor* is obviously just what it should be called. If the journal is to be written in the aggressive style cultivated by the great Catholic journalist of Paris, M. Louis Veuillot, *Monitor* (in the iron-clad sense of the word) is still the best possible appellation for it.

LITERARY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A mania appears to be seizing members of Parliament for writing fairy tales. Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen has been such a successful offender in this respect that his example is now being followed by Mr. Francis Maguire. Formerly if a legislator wished to be facetious his playful folly was expected to take the form of Latin or Greek epigrams. But it is now permitted to him to publish trivialities in his mother tongue. The learned author of the wild, exhilarating nonsense called *Alice in Wonderland* seems to have started the fashion. In any case the fashion exists; and the most serious politicians, to show that they are men of many-sided minds occupy their leisure hours with the composition of doggerel and burlesque prose.

AMATEUR ACHIEVEMENTS.

A good many amateurs—that is to say writers with a love or at least a taste for literature, but not a passion for it, or they would be amateurs no longer—announce books for the coming Autumn. Lady Rose Weigall, daughter of the late Earl of Westmoreland, sister of the late Julian Fane, whom his friend, the present Lord Lytton, has made the subject of an affectionate biographical sketch, and wife of Mr. Henry Weigall, the distinguished portrait-painter, has written a memoir of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, whose early death gave rise at the time to numerous good, bad and indifferent "monodies," but whose amiable qualities have not yet been celebrated in prose.

A PRINCESS' BOOK.

Of the Princess Liechtenstein's memoirs of Holland House you will already have heard. Indeed, our newspapers are so full of articles on this book that I scarcely wish to speak to you of its contents, further than to say, by way of memorandum, that to all who care for the literature and, above all, the literary men, personally considered, of the period chiefly marked by the publication of the *Spectator* and of the *Edinburgh Review*—from Addison to Macaulay and Sydney Smith—it is full of interest. It will be remembered, from the long accounts that appeared in the papers at the time of the marriage, that the Princess "Liechtenstein" (as she spells the name, though the ordinary spelling in Austria is "Lichtenstein,") was a Miss Fox; but who Miss Fox was, further than that she was the adopted daughter of Lord Holland, neither you nor I, nor any one else—with the exception of some two or three persons who are bound to silence—could say. When Miss Fox, who was brought up as a Catholic, was engaged to be married to the Marquis of Bute, a Catholic by conversion, and when the intending bridegroom wished, naturally enough, to know to whom it was he thought of allying himself, Lady Holland declined to tell him. The Marquis, she said, must trust to her for Miss Fox being worthy of him by birth, as in all other respects. At the same time she offered to communicate the secret of the young lady's parentage to the Queen. This was not sufficient for the Marquis, and the sort of engagement which already in some degree bound him to Miss Fox was broken off. When Prince Liechtenstein proposed he also wished to know whom it was he was so anxious to marry. Second refusal on the part of Lady Holland. The Prince must have confidence in what she told him—that Miss Fox was of distinguished and irreproachable birth. For the rest she was ready to let the Emperor of Austria know all about the mystery, and if his Majesty was satisfied, the Prince, his faithful subject, ought to be the same. Prince Liechtenstein accepted this view of the matter. The Emperor in due time was enabled to assure the Prince that he could, in all honor, take the so-called Miss Fox for his wife, and the celebration of the marriage, at the Catholic chapel of Kensington, was honored by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In a very different style from the two works just mentioned is a translation, which has just appeared, of Hackländer's *Military Life in Prussia in Time of Peace*.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.

So much has been written about the Prussian army in time of war that Hackländer's account of the soldier's life in Prussia in time of peace ought, if only among students of military affairs, to find numbers of readers. It is, indeed, a delightful book, full of humor and poetry; full of amusing sketches of character, of capital stories of camp and barrack life; full, also, of information, given, as it were, from within, as to the everyday existence of Prussian officers, soldiers, and volunteers. The story—and the work would not be by Hackländer if it did not, whatever its substance, fall naturally into the narrative form—is that of a young man who at the early age of sixteen leaves commercial for military pursuits, and enters an artillery regiment as an "avantiguer," or aspirant for a commission. At the very beginning of the tale it is interesting to note the course pursued by the young clerk or shop-boy, (for he is nothing else,) who, fired with military ardor, enters the army, not to fulfill the simple military obligations by which all Prussians are bound, but in the hope of being made an officer. It is not my purpose, however, to review the book. I only, in the interest of American readers, call attention to it. Of books about the late war there is still no end, or rather there is a beginning again. Their authors doubtless hope that, after a certain reaction, the interest in the subject is now reviving. In connection with the events of 1870–71, a work by Mr. Sutherland Edwards is announced under the title of "Manners and Customs of Invading Armies; Notes on the German Occupation of France, the Relations Between Invaders and Invaded, and the Modern Usages of War." It professes to give information in regard to requisitions, contributions, and forced labor, the levying of fines, the taking of hostages, the general repression of illegitimate warfare, and the bombardment of fortified towns. The appendix reproduces the "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," drawn up by Prof. Lieber, submitted to and approved by a committee of officers, and mentioned by President Lincoln.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

The theatres are all doing well—so well that, with the exception of Miss Braddon's "Griselda," to be produced next week at the Princess' Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Rowsby in the principal parts, and a burlesque on the "Waterman," by Mr. Burnand, called "The Fresh Waterman," about to be put in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique, no change is likely to be made just at present in any of the existing programmes. I must, on consideration, make another exception in regard to the Haymarket, where the American actor, Mr. J. Clarke, whose management and performances come to an end next week, will be at once replaced by the director in ordinary, Mr. J. B. Buckstone. Mr. Buckstone will, I believe, open in the middle of November with a drama in four acts, translated from the German by the late Roderick Benedix, the two principal parts written specially for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. This will be followed, at the end of January, by the promised new work from the pen of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, which, this time, will not be a poetical drama, founded on a mythological or fantastic subject, but a comedy of real life. In March a mild attempt—which cannot, however successful, be carried on for more than one month—is to be made at Drury Lane Theatre by Mr. Carl Rosa, with that much-neglected form of drama called English opera. The worst of these experiments with English opera is, that when the "Bohemian Girl," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," and "Maritana" have been brought out the repertory is already pretty well exhausted. Mr. Rosa's arrangements will, no doubt, be excellent, and for a certain number of nights Mme. Parepa-Rosa's singing would alone attract audiences. It may be considered fortunate for him, all the same, that he can only have the theatre for one month. A month of English opera—English opera being always the same thing—will be about enough. Two months would be more than enough; three months a great deal too much.

S. E.

ROBERT TOOMBS' SENTIMENTS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, AND THEIR CAUSE.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, writing from Wilkes County, Ga., gives the following synopsis of a speech delivered at the county seat on the 4th inst.:

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, Judge Pottle adjourned Wilkes Superior Court at 12 o'clock, to allow Gen. Toombs whatever time he might desire to respond to a special request of his fellow-citizens in a speech, giving his views of the numerous evils permeating the body politic and ramifications of every line of business throughout the country and laying the wasting hand of death upon the very vitals of liberty in the name of peace and the best interest of mankind.

The speaker remarked of the financial policy of the Federal Government that it was rotten and full of evil, and evil only; that the Government had usurped all the banking privileges of the country, in the previous enjoyment of which the people of the United States had grown to be prosperous, happy, and great. Under the present system of banking privileges and prohibitions, corrupt Federal officials have it in their power to manipulate the Government currency as often as the speculative impulses of their base hearts may prompt them to conspire with the plundering money changers of the land, in creating financial panics for the purpose of involving all in one common disaster, that they may build up colossal fortunes upon the ruins of commerce and the misfortunes of the people. The currency of the Government could not be forced beyond a marine league from the American shore. It had no recognized value as the basis of a circulating medium among the nations of the earth. It had upon its face the stamp of coercion, uttering wherever seen the declaration of its inherent weakness. Its purchasing power is derived from arbitrary law, without which it would not be worth the paper now carrying its false assertions of value to every hamlet and fireside throughout this broad land. The planters of the South are forced to buy their supplies at the inflated prices induced by this specious currency, and compelled to sell their cotton at the specie rates of European markets, where the onerous protective tariff of the Federal Government has well-nigh placed a perpetual inhibition upon all commercial intercourse with the people of these various countries.

A just and sufficient tariff for the purposes of revenue only, a repeal of the present National Bank Laws, a re-enactment of the *ante-bellum* banking privileges—by the Legislatures of the different States—with specie as the basis of all paper currency, was regarded by the speaker as the only safe exit from the financial dangers which threaten to engulf the whole country in one common ruin.

He thanked God for the mark of His retributive justice, in bringing first to the altar of sacrifice and loss many of the financial magnates of the land who sowed the wind for the purpose of "cornering" the interests of others, but were now impaled upon the point of ruin by the pitiless blast of the whirlwind. The speaker reiterated his views with regard to the necessity of the next Legislature enacting a Usury law, not only involving the offending party in the loss of both principal and interest, but subjecting him to a severe physical punishment. It had been urged by many that the currency of the country should be free. Yes, indeed, it is free—free only to dwell within the unhallowed precincts of power, to be contracted or expanded at the will of corrupt combinations, against the best interest of the people, and the good of the whole country.

The evils of making cotton to buy corn and bacon were dwelt upon with great force. His advice to all who owed money in Augusta or elsewhere was to pay their debts as promptly as possible. Strict honesty should be the fundamental rule of every one's life. Its rewards are above price, and can have no money value with any true man. The ravages of war, and the oppressions of the Federal Government had driven the people from the paths of virtue, and the landmarks of liberty. For ten years previous to the war, the silence within the walls of Wilkes' County jail had never been broken by the tread of a felon's footsteps. Crime is now abroad in the land. It has sullied the ermine of Judges and bought Senators and Representatives, both State and Federal, with the money stolen from the people in the betrayal of their trust. It has bargained for Governors of States, as easily as sheep could be brought in the market places, nothing differing but the prices. It had enlisted the power of the Government at Washington in dragooning sovereign States into the service of its unnumbered votaries. Yet the Southern people are told to let politics alone and make cotton for the thieves and plunderers, investing the country with the deceptive cures of their ill-gotten gains. He urged the necessity of combining as one man in behalf of good government, administered by the intelligent and honest men of the country. No people will work long when they are continually robbed of the fruits of their labor. Call your county meetings, instruct your Senators and Representatives to vote for a convention of the people to abolish the present State Constitution, and revise and adopt the old fundamental law of the State, under which the people would be free from the evils incident to the long terms of office allowed the Governors, Judges, and legislators at the present time.

Since buying had become the rule with the rings and railroad monopolies, the speaker was in favor of annual elections of the Legislature, and a Senator from each county instead of forty, as the apportionment now stands, for the reason that it would be more difficult to buy a large than a small number of men, and if they did succeed in buying them he wanted to arrange it so that they would have to pay heavily and often.

You wish to hear something about the granges. There are many questions you must consider in your search for remedies against the great political wrongs afflicting the country which should never be discussed in secrecy.

It is important beyond every other object to be accomplished, that the honest, intelligent men of the country should be elected to administer the Government in all its branches, from the greatest to the humblest officer in the land. You are cursed with treachery and corruption in high places and low, but secret political parties are dangerous to the liberties of the people. Take counsel together as to the best modes of conducting your farming interest; buy anywhere you can, get goods the cheapest, and sell your produce in the most profitable markets to be found. There is no conflict of interest between any of the honest purposes of mankind. God, in the economy of nature, never made a law in morals, science, or commerce to chafe one against the other. The best interests of the merchant and planter are naturally dependent one upon the other. Good government is the great panacea for all the evils affecting the people with unnumbered wrongs.

The foregoing is a feeble, imperfect sketch of the speech of Gen. Toombs, given to the country in the interest of reform from the errors of the past.

TRUE BLUE AND THE LATE RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Mr. Chamberlin, owner of True Blue, says he believes the horse is permanently disabled as a racer by the accident yesterday. Various conjectures have been made as to the manner in which the accident occurred, but no one knows certainly. It is generally believed the horse must have got his foot into a hole made by a gopher. True Blue was at his stable to-day very stiff and lame.

THE STATE ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following is the official vote of this State by counties for Secretary of State at the election Nov. 4, compared with that cast for the same office in 1871:

	1871		1873	
	Scribner, Rep.	Willers, Dem.	Thayer, Rep.	Willers, Dem.
Albany	12516	13759	11348	13568
Allegany	5282	2406	4483	2730
Broome	4582	3440	4109	3234
Cattaraugus	4675	3154	4316	3183
Cayuga	6926	4266	6150	3924
Chautauqua	6415	3248	5653	3312
Chemung	3602	3918	....	....
Chenango	5557	3943	4062	3595
Clinton	3798	3653	3672	3726
Columbia	5269	5317	4752	5502
Cortland	3170	1657	3037	2063
Delaware	5065	4010	4378	3589
Dutchess	7188	4726	6462	7116
Erie	14357	13520	14196	13049
Essex	2876	1743	2707	1900
Franklin	2776	1840	2342	1442
Fulton and Hamilton	3442	3514	2767	2329
Genesee	3384	2151	2654	1558
Greene	2801	3347	3058	3767
Herkimer	4896	3730	4559	3568
Jefferson	7442	5435	5421	4232
Kings	30300	29456	....	....
Lewis	3017	2691	....	....
Livingston	4299	3489	3638	2687
Madison	5190	3275	4200	2985
Monroe	9804	9107	9108	9278
Montgomery	3832	3563	3642	3511
New-York	54137	83326	35582	69247
Niagara	4651	3871	3962	3312
Oneida	11596	9677	10538	8830
Onondaga	9388	7154	8677	7234
Ontario	4789	3527	4152	3744
Orange	7852	6090	6740	6541
Orleans	3477	2247	2500	1593
Oswego	7931	5731	6446	4678
Otsego	5851	5754	4545	4951
Putnam	1481	1457	1683	1169
Queens	4602	5213	4561	4890
Rensselaer	9643	9838	10054	9157
Richmond	2201	2390	2133	2471
Rockland	1889	2164	1792	2459
St. Lawrence	8814	2876	5726	2215
Saratoga	6300	4192	6087	4336
Schenectady	2456	2243	2549	2195
Schoharie	2939	4101	2271	3713
Schuyler	2325	2000	2018	1728
Seneca	2492	3269	1956	3015
Steuben	7525	6396	6455	7076
Suffolk	3830	2858	3528	2881
Sullivan	2565	3021	2216	2996
Tioga	3810	2698	....	....
Tompkins	3562	2278	3118	2809
Ulster	7907	7517	6968	6969
Warren	2473	2079	2130	1869
Washington	5998	3637	5153	3714
Wayne	5331	3861	4743	3492
Westchester	10797	8646	8921	9688
Wyoming	3444	1961	2882	1613
Yates	2652	1784	2095	1935
Total	387119	368212	293095	298558

FOR CONTROLLER AND INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

The following is the official vote by counties for Controller and Inspector of State Prisons:

	Hopkins.	Nichols.	Platt.	Millspaugh.
Albany	11228	13570	11371	13512
Allegany	4689	2472	4686	2510
Broome	4131	3209	4132	3210
Cattaraugus	4395	3162	4403	3155
Cayuga	6184	3900	6177	3889
Chautauqua	6429	3375	6384	3376
Chemung	....	....	....	....
Chenango	4075	3586	4076	3583
Clinton	3742	3656	3870	3465
Columbia	4752	5497	4769	5470
Cortland	3037	2060	3037	2051
Delaware	4467	3503	4465	3507
Dutchess	6331	7185	6516	7948
Erie	14177	13009	14218	13051
Essex	2714	1893	2702	1895
Franklin	....	....	....	....
Fulton and Hamilton	2789	2504	2786	2509
Genesee	2628	1575	2638	1575
Greene	3070	3758	3065	3760
Herkimer	4568	3558	4572	3551
Jefferson	5431	4213	5436	4208
Kings	....	....	....	....
Lewis	....	....	....	....
Livingston	3683	2642	3678	2643
Madison	4223	2973	4218	2978
Monroe	9152	9214	9125	9236
Montgomery	3662	3488	3655	3486
New-York	38609	66650	37609	66772
Niagara	3959	3313	3952	3299
Oneida	10699	8668	10695	8660
Onondaga	8762	7158	8771	7150
Ontario	4208	3685	4165	3729
Orange	6935	6341	6502	6733
Orleans	2510	1589	2503	1593
Oswego	6434	4671	6425	4683
Otsego	4611	4868	4599	4888
Putnam	1688	1163	1687	1163
Queens	4577	4887	4578	4879
Rensselaer	9877	9333	9886	9342
Richmond	2180	2436	2141	2459
Rockland	1806	2445	1800	2449
St. Lawrence	6103	1833	6091	1844
Saratoga	6090	4336	6076	4343
Schenectady	2556	2185	2552	2190
Schoharie	2266	3710	2270	3715
Schuyler	2148	1593	2143	1603
Seneca	2283	2686	2282	2690
Steuben	6934	6780	6954	6769
Suffolk	3620	2830	3594	2847
Sullivan	2218	2994	2201	2995
Tioga	....	....	....	....
Tompkins	3462	2463	3449	2470
Ulster	6975	6958	6953	6979
Warren	2130	1868	2124	1871
Washington	5137	3716	5135	3715
Wayne	4757	3485	4741	3489
Westchester	9016	9570	9048	9513
Wyoming	2877	1611	2883	1609
Yates	2352	1672	2357	1673
Total	297333	291499	295967	291861

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

From the Tribune, Nov. 13.	*Tribune, Nov. 15.*
The skirts of the Republic have been splashed with innocent blood. American blood painted the pavement [at Santiago.] These outrages cannot be permitted to continue. We have delayed interfering long enough. We are reaping the reward of our complaisance in the tragedy of last week. These infamies are committed at our doors—they affect our national character and honor, &c.	Those ardent journals which are crying out so briskly for bloodshed will have enough of it before the contest is over. At the risk of wounding the tender susceptibilities of impatient patriots who are burning for war, we venture to say that for the honor and welfare of the country a statesman at Washington at this hour would be vastly preferable to any soldier.

THE CENTRAL ASIA QUESTION.

The state of affairs in Khiva, remarks the London *Standard*, is as unsettled as ever. It appears that after two engagements between the Russians and the Turcomans-Yomuds, the latter, being completely routed and dispersed, retreated into the desert, where it was impossible for the Russians to follow them, in consequence of the exhausted state of the army, want of water, and, above all, want of camels, these useful animals having lately perished by thousands. However, as it was confidently expected that after this crushing defeat the Yomuds would no longer be as formidable as they were before, peace was concluded with the Khan of Khiva on the terms dictated by Gen. Kaufman, the particulars of which are as follows: The whole of the Khivese territory on the right bank of the River Amu-Dar was to be annexed to Russia; the Russian merchants were to have the right of trading with Khiva without paying any Custom-house duties whatever; the Khan was to pay the sum of 1,900,000 roubles as war indemnity, and henceforth was to rule as vassal of Russia. Thus far everything went on satisfactorily. Accordingly on the 12th (24th) of August Gen. Kaufman, at the head of the Turkestan Division, left the town of Khiva, on his way back to Russia. He was accompanied for the distance of ten versts by the Khan, who then took his leave of the Commander in Chief in a most friendly manner. In order to strengthen the hands of the Khan, and enable him to govern his country agreeably to the stipulated conditions, Gen. Kaufman presented him with nineteen guns and 500 rifles. No sooner, however, had the Russians crossed to the other side of the river Amu-Dar, and the terror of their arms subsided, than the Turcomans returned from their strongholds, vowing dire vengeance upon the Khan and his powerful protectors. As a preliminary to what was to follow, they massacred in cold blood about 1,600 of lately-liberated Persian slaves. A messenger, carrying dispatches from Gen. Kaufman to Gen. Lomakin, saw the dead bodies of some of these unhappy men lying on the ground between the towns of Tashaus and Illyally. The Khan, terrified at this, applied to Gen. Kaufman, imploring his help. Now this state of things cannot be allowed to continue any longer; Russia is too powerful to be thus thwarted in her intentions respecting Khiva by the petty nomads of Central Asia. As the Khan is either unwilling or unable to keep his subjects in order, the only practical solution of this difficulty is in the annexation of the whole of Khiva to Russia, an event which will undoubtedly take place at no distant period. The press is nearly unanimous in advising the Government to adopt this measure.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The new Indian agency between Grand River and Fort Rice, called Standing Rock, derives its name from a large boulder standing out alone upon the prairie about three miles from the river. There is a strange Indian superstition connected with this rock, and the Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal* thus tells it: "We made a visit to it a short time since in company with Major Palmer, the agent at that agency, who told us the legend of the reds regarding it. Many years ago a powerful band of Indians made that section their stamping grounds. The chief of the band deserted his old wife for a young squaw. This so grieved the old Queen that she went back from the river, and sat upon the ground and mourned for several days. Upon the ninth day of her grief she turned into this large boulder. The Indians at that agency all believe this story to this day, and worship the boulder as a god. The rock has been decorated with ribbons, pieces of red flannel, and every high-colored piece of cloth they have been able to get hold of since time out of mind. These decorations are replaced as often as they become decayed or blown away by the winds. At the time of our visit it was trimmed in the most gorgeous trappings imaginable. Every portion of it was covered with either ribbons and rags or paint. Within a few inches of the sacred stone was a pail of water, which is never allowed to become empty; for it is the belief of those ignorant people that the Queen of their ancestors frequently assumes the form of a squaw and drinks the water. In former years she drank much more than at present, they say; but this is easily explained. There was then more game there, which, in wandering to the pail, drank the water. To disturb this bucket or any portion of the trimmings of the 'petrified squaw' is considered a great offense against the Great Spirit, and is punishable by death."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 3 says: "The practical genius of the Germans—who only a few years ago were ridiculed as a nation of dreamers—is finding occupation in an attempt to resolve the difficulties of effective railway management. The Railway] Department for the Empire has prepared (according to the *Silesian Gazette*) a set of new rules, to be shortly laid before the Federal Council, to regulate the conveyance of goods and other matters of interest to the commercial community. In order thoroughly to discuss the still more important question of the security of the lives and limbs of the traveling public, a conference is now being held in the rooms of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Commerce at Berlin. This conference, which held its first meeting on Thursday, was convoked by the Minister of Commerce to consider all the various questions connected with the safety of passengers. The co-operation of the Directors of the various lines was invited, and a programme given up in advance shows the general character of the anticipated discussions. The programme embraces thirty-two separate questions, which are divided into four leading categories: 1. Works on the line and at the stations. Under this are considered the construction of switches, the means of repairing them, and their maintenance and control. 2. Signal systems, with the view to increased security, particularly stopping signals in the possible case of interruption of telegraphic communication. 3. Means of control. Here will be considered questions as to brakes, precautions to prevent wagons that are stationary from being removed by the wind, the possibility of prohibiting certain locomotives in the traveling in express trains, the control of the rate of speed, the manufacture of the goods wagons, and the avoidance of accidents in coupling carriages. 4. Management—Under this head will specially be considered how far the defective training of the officials is responsible for accidents, and what changes in their education might be adopted; how far the overworking of officials has contributed to accidents, and a number of similar points. The discussion of these subjects will probably suggest many others, and it is hoped practical benefit will result. The conference was expected to last two or three days."

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Look Out for Burglars.—Never so much house-breaking as at the present time. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH has never been broken through. No. 7 Murray st.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DANA—LYON.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Cooke, SAMUEL B. DANA to KATHARINE W., daughter of Samuel E. Lyon.

PYNE—GLOVER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Middletown, Conn., by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rev. CHARLES M. PYNE and ELLA, daughter of Daniel Glover, of Middletown, Conn.

WINANT—COLLERD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Romeyne, JAMES J. WINANT, Jr., of New-York, to EMMA A., daughter of Abraham Collerd, of Hackensack, N. J.

DIED.

ANDEM.—On Friday, 14th inst., Mrs. SARAH E. ANDEM, in the 94th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 305 East 34th st.

ALLYN.—At Vevey, Switzerland, on the 26th of October last, JANE, widow of the late Capt. Francis Allyn, of New-London, and daughter of the late Alexander Colden, of Coldenham, of New-York.

BLAKEMAN.—At Boston, Friday, Nov. 5, FREDERICK T., eldest son of Birdsey and Anna E. T. Blakeman.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCKNALL.—On Friday, Nov. 14, 1873, Mrs. ANNA G. BUCKNALL, widow of the late Samuel Bucknall.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, College av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COX.—On Sixth-day, in this City, MARTHA L., wife of Benjamin Cox, of Whitestone, Long Island.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Second-day, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M. from her late residence in Whitestone. Carriages will be in waiting at the Whitestone Depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

DAYMOND.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, EVALINA, daughter of the late Martha and Stephen Daymond, aged 2 years.
Funeral on Monday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her mother's residence in Englewood. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 1:30 train of the Northern Railroad.

GILLEY.—Suddenly, at Bridgeport, Conn., LAURA, wife of Franklin W. Gilley, in the 35th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—Nov. 16, GILBERT GRAHAM, Sr., aged 81 years.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Broadway, corner of 99th st.

JAQUES.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., MARY W., wife of Edward J. Jaques, in her 70th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 54th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

KING.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1873, AMANDA, daughter of the late Rufus S. King.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KYLE.—On Saturday, Nov. 15, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY KYLE, aged 74 years.
The funeral will take place this day (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Home for the Aged, No. 41 Grove st., near Bleecker. Friends are invited to attend.

OGDEN.—At Rutherford Park, Sunday, Nov. 16, ELIZABETH CATHERINE, wife of Isaac G. Ogden.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st., at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 15th, ELIZA OLIVIA, widow of Benjamin C. Raymond, and Eliza Raymond.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 180 Washington st., on Monday afternoon, the 17th, at 3:30 o'clock.

SHAY.—On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873, LUCRETIA A. VOORHIS, wife of John W. Shay, aged 30 years, 1 months, and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the Nineteenth Street M. E. Church.

SCHEFER.—At London, England, Nov. 13, of typhus, ANTON SCHEFER, of New-York, 29 years old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are invited to meet at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON 14TH ST.,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
To give expression to their solemn protest against the recent
BRUTAL ATROCITIES IN CUBA, AND THE OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG.
GEN. N. P. BANKS, HON. S. S. COX, WM. M. EVARTS
and other distinguished orators will speak.
By order of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, CHARLES A. DANA,
CHARLES WATROUS, CHARLES ALLEN,
M. T. McMAHON, ALEXANDER SHALER,
J. H. VAN ALEN, [illegible]
KILBURN KNOX, GORDON GRANGER,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, [illegible]
ABRAM DURYEE, WM. W. AVERILL,
BERNARD CASSERLY, CHARLES BLACKIE,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, H. G. STEBBINS,
CHARLES W. DARLING, H. W. MORRIS,
JACOB SHARPE, H. C. LOCKWOOD,
CASSIUS M. CLAY, [illegible]
DANIEL E. LYDDY, [illegible]
ISAAC H. BAILEY, CLINTON WAGNER,
JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

ART NOTICE! ART SALE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st, at 8 o'clock, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of paintings, water-colors, and sketches by F. Rondel, Esq., together with over one hundred paintings by other prominent American artists, and a few fine foreign pictures.
The whole now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 153 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY DANIELS, M. D., [illegible]

TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.

A Stockholm letter in the London *Standard* dated Oct. 25, supplies the information following:

If politics are at a standstill, social questions are pressing forward. It is not only in England that considerable anxiety is felt on account of the increasing consumption of strong drink by the lower classes. Though intoxication is, happily, now less common in this country than it was twenty years ago, still the evil remains, and it requires constant exertion on the part of friends of temperance to keep it within proper limits. A couple of years ago the incessant activity of temperance societies and the high excise duty on the distillation of brandy had brought down the amount of intoxication to so low a figure that serious hopes were entertained that the foe was beaten down for good; but circumstances have recently proved that if the high price of spirits has done much to prevent over-indulgence in drink, the taste for liquor still remained unabated. The high wages of the last two years have again placed brandy, which is the favorite drink of the working man, within easy reach, and the consequence has been a considerable increase in the manufacture and sale of spirits. The return for the nine months ending September last shows an increase of nearly 10 per cent. on the corresponding period of last year. As usual, the large towns and the northern provinces are heading the list. Active steps are, however, taken to prevent the further growth of the evil, and will, it is hoped, insure the victory of the cause of temperance.

The town of Gothenburg is able to boast of having carried on the war against drunkenness with the greatest success. Since 1865 the whole spirit trade of the community has been transferred to a philanthropical company, which has undertaken to pay over to the town the whole profits of the business, and thus is working merely for the cause of temperance. The company—which disposes of all the licenses, forty-three in number—acts on the principle that no manager of its public houses shall derive any profit from the sale of liquors. All the employes of the company have fixed salaries, and the only extra profit they derive is from the sale of food, which is always to be provided on the premises. It thus becomes their interest to promote the consumption of food rather than of drink, and gradually to transform the public house from a mere drinking-shop to a kind of restaurant. No sales on credit are allowed. The results have proved very satisfactory. Not only have the public houses been transformed from dark and dirty holes to clean and well-lighted houses, where unadulterated goods are supplied, but at the same time drunkenness has fallen off to a remarkable degree. While in 1865 there were 2,070 cases of drunkenness reported in Gothenburg, in 1871 there were only 1,533; a reduction of about 25 per cent. in a town whose population is rapidly increasing and rising in prosperity. The example set by Gothenburg has been followed by several other communities, and the system has everywhere been found to work exceedingly well. Some of his admirers would be glad to see it tried on English soil, and Lord Grey, during the last session of Parliament, advocated the adoption of a system which is very much like it. But it is not the only enemy against which drunkenness has to contend. A movement has recently sprung up among the working classes themselves which promises to be more formidable a foe to the public-house than the old temperance societies. Some time ago the workmen of Messrs. Barte & Warburg, a large firm in Gothenburg, made an agreement between themselves by which no married man should be allowed to go into the public-house, and the single men only at meal-times. They, at the same time, agreed never to treat each other to a glass of brandy, and imposed a fine on the transgression of this rule. They, however, did not pledge themselves to total abstinence. Married men were free to keep spirits at home, and the unmarried to have their glass of brandy at their meals. They did not wish altogether to prescribe the use of spirits, a moderate quantity of which is in our cold climate rather useful than detrimental to the constitution. A wide publicity has been given to their resolution, and an urgent appeal made to their brother workmen in all parts of Sweden to join in the movement, which now appears to be rapidly gaining ground. Nearly every morning I have found in one of your Stockholm contemporaries a notice headed "The Brandy War," and announcing that some body of workmen have sent in their adhesion to the new programme. To the fanatics of teetotalism, a movement which tolerates the consumption of spirits at home will probably seem to deserve but little success; but it will meet with the hearty co-operation of the many who consider total abstinence to be the remedy of those only that despair of attaining moderation, and to indicate weakness rather than strength.

THE CASE OF RIEL.

Of Louis Riel, whose election to Parliament is so perplexing our Canadian neighbors, the Montreal *Witness* says: "Numerous Orange Lodges throughout Canada have met and passed resolutions protesting against Riel being allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons, and demanding his arrest and trial for murder. One of them, however, seem to have thought of denouncing the late Government, whose vacillating and timorous policy toward the Red River rebels is solely to blame for this awkward question. They received Riel's delegates and negotiated with them, and by so doing, it is claimed, recognized his government as a *de facto* one, possessed of belligerent powers. Moreover, Riel's friends claim that they can submit proof that an amnesty was solemnly promised him and his accomplices by the Macdonald Ministry and representatives of the Imperial Government. This very seriously complicates the matter, and is one of the evil legacies by the late Government to their successors. It looks very impolitic of French-Canadians to espouse Riel's cause as they have done, instead of showing a willingness to submit his case to the arbitration of justice, when all that could be alleged in his favor would receive due consideration. They are wielding a two-edged weapon in so doing."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 15, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold an unfinished four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot, 20 by 80 feet, situate on East Seventy-third street, north side, 53 feet west of Madison avenue, for $500 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $26,750, making the total sum realized $27,250. The purchaser was Mrs. Mary E. Earle, the plaintiff in the action. The house is nearly finished, requiring an expenditure of about $5,000 to complete it. A house and lot, similar in all respects, adjoining the above, was sold under a court order, on Tuesday, for $28,750. James M. Miller also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, the premises No. 225 West Thirteenth street, comprising a lot, 25 by 103.3 feet, with two three-story brick buildings upon the same, front and rear respectively, renting at the rate of $1,900 a year, for $10,850, the purchaser being John M. Lawrence. This property was sacrificed. No other business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Business during the past week has been somewhat better, and although the transactions have all been of a legal character, bidding at the auctions held have been more active, while for property disposed of the prices realized in the main show some improvement. Sales have been made at the Exchange every day except Monday, and the total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 15, amounts to $225,810, as against $200,070, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 8. In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 10, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold twenty-two lots at public auction for $27,125, and on Wednesday, Nov. 12, J. Cole also sold improved property located in the same city to the value of $16,490. The only out of town sale reported during the week was that held by J. M. Gibson in Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, on which day an extensive line of improved real estate, belonging to the Van Vorst estate, was sold for $313,750 in the aggregate. The general market in the matter of private contracts and otherwise has remained very quiet during the week, and nothing calling for any special remark has occurred.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, nearly all of a legal character, and all at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, Monday, Nov. 17.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of thirteen houses, with lots, each 17.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, beginning at the north-west corner of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 103.3, on East Twelfth street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Geo. W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale to close an undivided interest of the following City and other property: One Hundred and Sixteenth street, five lots, on the north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, each 20 by 100 feet; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, five lots, on north side, 255 feet east of Third avenue, each 20 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-third street, five three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots, on the south side, 25 feet west of Fourth avenue; houses have modern improvements; lots each 20 by 99.10; and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, four lots of land, together with two-story frame house thereon, situate on the easterly side of First avenue, 200 feet north of Fourth street, running through to and fronting on Union avenue; lots each 70 by 150 feet; also, a Supreme Court partition sale, Wm. Man, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property, No. 118 Prince street, south side, 80.2 feet west of Greene street, embracing a lot 20 by 71.3, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof and a brick building in rear; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land containing ten City lots, situate on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet East of Eighth avenue, at the south-west corner of McComb's Dam road.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof bank building, with lot 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight houses and lots, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets. In the legal notices of sale of this property no description further than above is given.

By E. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 22 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 320 feet east of Fifth avenue.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, No. 181 East One Hundred and Seventeeth street, north side, 130.6 feet west of Third avenue, lot 19 by 100.11.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 425 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 212 East Forty-sixth street, south side, 160 feet east of Third avenue, 20 by 50 by 100.5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of ground, containing ten City lots, in size 200.10 by 125, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Fifth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 75 Wall street, north-east corner of Pearl street, embracing a small building with lot, having a front on Wall street of 40.3 feet and on Pearl street of 3.8 feet. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 65 by 24 by 73, on the east side of Cherry street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 308.4 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue, 20.6 by 40 by 98.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 93, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 214 feet east of First avenue.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house with lot, 18.4 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 165.10 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Friday, Nov. 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, 211 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 25 by 80, on First avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 21.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 265.7 feet west of Sixth avenue.

This sale will probably close the business of the week, as for Saturday no transactions are announced.

EXCHANGE SALES SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot east of 73d st., n. s., 53 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 20x80, house 60 ft. deep, nearly finished....$27,250

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brick house, (front,) 1 3-story brick house (rear,) and lot, No. 225 West 18th st., n. s., between 7th and 8th avs., lot 25x103.3..$10,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 14.

Broome st., n. s., 80.4 ft. e. of Thompson st., 19.5x49.6; also, strip adjoining above, on rear, 80.4 ft. e. of Thompson st., 6x30.6	$18,000
Morton st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 25x104.5	11,300
14th st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	20,000
19th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., 29x92	50,000
58th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5	80,000
59th st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Madison av., 40x100.5	40,000
63d st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5	22,000
75th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x102.2	45,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF PROPERTY ON PRINCE ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the Supreme Court, William Man, Esq., Referee:)

PRINCE STREET.—The lot of land, together with the brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Prince st., 82 feet west of Greene st., and known as No. 118. Lot, 20.0½x71.3.

Anderson & Man, attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK FRONTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, 200x150, on Central Park; each plot is an entire front with four lots in rear, two on each street. Will take in payment some first-class securities, such as Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, or other good bonds or stocks up to $300,000 to $500,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT FOR SALE.—Five large and modern stores, with elevator, &c., on Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Basin; now rented to first-class tenants for $20,000 per annum; price $200,000, on easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT property—A first-class house in the upper part of the City, and near 5th av.; also another on Washington square; both lots in fee.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

EIGHTEEN LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, near Central and Morning-side Parks, at panic prices. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st. and Union square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO GARDENERS.—TO RENT IN ELIZABETH, N. J., a good house with greenhouse, barn, and out-houses, and from five to ten acres of land fit for the florist, or trucking business. Also an elegant furnished dwelling to be let for the Winter at a low price. Inquire of AMOS CLARK, JR., Elizabeth, N. J.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE TO RENT, on Grammercy Park, for the Winter, or longer; newly furnished, glass, china, linen, &c.; rent very moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, IN HARLEM, WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable three-story brown-stone house, fully furnished; rent, $750. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separately; size 50x100, five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 18 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES WANTED—Must be good and in fair locations; Iowa, Michigan and Illinois preferred; also, would exchange fine lots, 25x100, adjoining Stewart's Garden City, on Long Island, for lands in either of the above States. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 182 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.

GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween ALBERT BECHTEL and LUDWIG LAUX, under the firm name of BECHTEL & LAUX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be settled by ALBERT BECHTEL, who will continue the said business.

ALBERT BECHTEL,
LUDWIG LAUX,
No. 1 Mercer st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ROGERS & DEGHUEE, for the transaction of a commission business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds, at No. 39 Exchange place.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JEAN DEGHUEE,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND cheerful disposition offers her services to invalids, foreigners, or strangers for reading, writing, or conversation. Address E. S., Box No. 73 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY, OF CAPAbility and refinement, desires a position as companion in a family or to an invalid lady; references unexceptionable given. Address M. C. Bement, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, and useful men.

ALL FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY in want of a Protestant cook, washer, and ironer, can find one who is an excellent bread and cake maker, and who is willing to do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., will be found desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, useful men.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; will assist in washing; good waitress, also chamber-maid; can take a laundress' place; very kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c.; very respectable, and very best reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; will assist in the care of one or two grown children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid assisting in the care of grown children; is a neat sewer; willing and obliging; has two years and a half City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her chamber-maid and laundress; she is strictly honest and very willing and obliging. Call at No. 716 5th av., Monday or Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do plain sewing; eight years' very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 19th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored girl as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; give good references. Address J. C., No. 105 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an efficient English Protestant, highly recommended and fully capable to fill the above duties. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., near 7th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. — IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women—one, who understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, and pastries, as first-class cook—the other, who understands the care of silver, making salads, &c., as first-class waitress; best City reference from last employers; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Swedish Protestant young women, and do the work of the house, or will go separately; good cook, washer and ironer, also chamber-maid and waitress; very competent and highly recommended; neat, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, tidy girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDING-house, by a strictly sober woman, who understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, fish, game, and poultry; also makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, &c.; four years' reference from last place; is a person of good habits, honest, willing, obliging, and willing to work; city or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN, WITH good reference; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and has also reference as chamber-maid; would not object to general work; willing to go a few hours' ride in the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; IS a very good bread-maker; understands butter-making; the country in Westchester County preferred. To be seen until suited at No. 202 West 27th st., in the grocery store, near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan (Protestant) as cook; expert at cooking in every branch; will do some coarse washing; excellent reference from last employer, who can be seen. Ask for A. J. at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and a superior cook; understands meats, gravies, boning, larding, excellent soups, pastries, creams, jellies, and all kinds of side dishes; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; makes a great variety of desserts; has the best of references; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; understands all branches of cooking; excels in baking and pastry; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.

No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, tidy girl, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in the best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, &c.; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and respectable Protestant young woman; good cook; good laundress, for the country or City; very good City reference for honesty and sobriety; very obliging, capable, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist with washing in a small private family; eight years' very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 19th st., top floor.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or general house-work; is neat and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 107 West 49th st. No charge to employers.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO out by the day to cook, wash, and iron; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 204 West 27th st., two flights up, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands good family cooking; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, and is capable of any other kind of work around a house; has good references. Call at No. 224 Mulberry st., third floor, for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good and faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor; twenty-nine years established.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes more work by the day or week; understands shirts and all kinds of white work on the Wheeler & Wilson machines. Call at No. 809 6th av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED COOKS, general house-workers, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, laundresses, firemen, grooms, men for cleaning fronts, &c., can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th av. Homes more desired than wages. Orders by note will meet with prompt attention.

GOOD SERVANTS,
AT REDUCED WAGES,
Now on hand at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., and generally well recommended.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long in this country and not afraid of work, to do general house-work; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 209 West 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid, with excellent references, both here and in Washington; is fully competent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits; operates on several machines; has two years' reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED GERman young woman; understands her business thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY HONEST and learned French maid, speaking English, and no objection to the country or traveling; the highest recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT accomplished maid; is excellent in City or country, and also in packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE laundress, capable to do the most splendid work; all sorts of fineries; is highly recommended from her former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY woman as first class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE OR NURSE AND WAITRESS.—BY a Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable, and experienced nurse for young or growing children; bring an infant up on a bottle; very best testimonials for honesty; sober, trustworthy, neat, kind and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, and Waiter.—By a Frenchman and wife; man is a good waiter; wife is an excellent seamstress; dresses hair, &c.; both willing to make themselves generally useful; unexceptionable reference; City or country; wages, $35 for both. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau de Placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for D.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for a most excellent and educated Swedish woman of kind disposition and with some experience as nurse for growing children; high testimonials given. Can be seen, for three days, between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 31 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; understands fully the caring of children from infancy; a good place more desired than much wages; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable North of Ireland woman, (Protestant,) who is a good plain seamstress, and fond and careful of children; will work for moderate wages in a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH NURSE TO wait on a sick or an invalid lady, or take charge of an infant; is kind and obliging; willing to travel; good reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 53d st. Inquire for nurse.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at 484 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 10 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a competent and experienced nurse; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN bring up a babe from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL as nurse and seamstress; light chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS in private families; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work on dresses and cloth sacques; is a neat trimmer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address No. 133 Clinton place.

SEAMSTRESS.—NEAT AND CAPABLE; COMPEtent of cutting ladies' and children's dresses, undergarments, sewing of any kind; would go out or send to the residence of those desirous of her services. Call at No. 303 East 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS TO do plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class seamstress; is thoroughly competent; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to a nice place in the country; three years' best City reference; can be seen at present employer's till suited. Call at No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 and 342 4th av.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN OR FARMER—COOK.—BY A respectable French young man and wife, no children; understands the care and management of a good farm; wife can cook, wash, and iron; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; have no objection to the country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swedish man, aged thirty-two years, married, no children, (speaks fair English,) who can do farm-work, gardening, milk, take care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife can milk, make butter, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty; is a most competent groom, a good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E., at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO KEEP things in order generally about the place, by a young man who was with his last employer two and a half years; the best of references will be furnished. Address for four days Box No. 48 West New-Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging; is a good gardener; willing to take charge of a gentleman's place if required. Address J. H., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife can cook, do general house-work, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS BEST references for sobriety, honesty, being a good groom, and driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call or address Coachman, Room No. 8, No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, — COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman and gardener; thoroughly efficient in both capacities; five years' excellent reference. Call on or address W. S., No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent man; is a good City driver, and can furnish first-class reference. Call or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 232 5th av., corner 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHman, or groom; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address W. F., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best City references in every respect. Apply to H. B., No. 644 6th av., saddler's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS coachman; plain gardener; milk, &c.; reference. Inquire at the grocery, 310 East 32d st., from 10 to 12.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FOOTMAN; is also a good driver; understands taking care of horses, &c.; good City reference. Address H. A., No. 130 East 13th st.

GENERAL SERVANT, WAITER, &c.—BY A Hollander, aged thirty-seven years; thoroughly competent as waiter in a hotel or private family; also understands the duties of a general servant; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SOBER steady young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and makes himself useful. Call on Monday, or address J. A., No. 34 West 13th st.

MALE NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF several years' experience; can produce best medical references; would take charge of an invalid gentleman. Address J. H. J., No. 214 West 54th st.

USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By an English Protestant man, aged twenty-three years, who can do farm-work, milk, drive, plain gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WILLING LAD, JUST from the country, to look after horses; can drive a team and make himself generally useful. Call or address F. Barrett, No. 390 East 10th st., for one week, first floor.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, HIGHLY recommended for honesty, capability, and sobriety; is a first-class waiter; lived in the best families, City and country; understands the care of silver, getting up all kinds of salads, and everything belonging to his business. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A MARRIED FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing some English; his wife as cook, washer, ironer, or any kind of up-stairs work; if neat and intelligent; City or country; the man is a good waiter and willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; understands a butler's situation perfectly; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young man, as second waiter in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or hotel; excellent City references. Call or address No. 11 East 22d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ESSIE JANE BRAMAN, plaintiff, against APOLLOS G. BRAMAN, Defendant.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 21 Park row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1873.

DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1873.

DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o27-1aw7wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD BODMER, plaintiff, against MARIA THERESIA BODMER, defendant.—Summons.—To Maria Theresia Bodmer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Wall street, in said City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.

SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of November, 1873.

SALOMON & BURKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N10-1aw6wM*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR the City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of CHARLES ADOLF RINDSKOPF to assume the name of CHARLES ADOLF RISDORF. At a special term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers in the City Hall of the City of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1873, present, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Justice. On reading and filing the petition of Charles Adolf Rindskopf to assume the name of Charles Adolf Risdorf, and the affidavit of L. Wickert thereto annexed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that there is no reasonable objection that said Charles Adolf Rindskopf should assume the name of Charles Adolf Risdorf, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that said Charles Adolf Rindskopf be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Charles Adolf Risdorf from and after the 25th day of December, 1873, upon due publication pursuant to statute.

NATHL. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

[A Copy.]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.

a21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873.

PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street.

au4-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.

au25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

jy28-1aw6mM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Elvina Guerin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk.

n10-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES SAMELSON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Samelson, of the City of New-York, carrying on business in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN, and SIMON BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n10-1aw3wM* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, bankers, No. 10 Wall st.; Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, Publishers, No. 47 Greene st., and other leading houses.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents. No. 98 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM, A GOOD CONnection with an American house in naval stores, and to act as their English agents in same; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,891 New-York City.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON, NO. 442½ East 23d-st., near Greenpoint Ferry, doing a good business.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ale and chop house, sixteen years established; satisfactory reasons for selling. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

OUR REDUCTIONS SUCCESSFUL.

CONSTANT ADDITIONS
OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT
THE
TIMES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

In BLACK YAK LACES, BLACK YAK, with Jet; SPANISH, with Jet FRENCH-MADE WORSTED FRINGE, GIMP Same Shade for Headings. Orders by mail promptly filled.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION!!!!
EVERY DAY!!!!
COME EVERY DAY!!!!
COME TWICE A DAY!!!!
COME THRICE A DAY!!!!
SPEND ALL YOUR TIME!!
SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY!!!

It will pay you well to go to

R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY DAY.

RUINOUS REDUCTIONS

UNPRECEDENTED SALES

Great excitement at the Great Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. In consequence of

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

And we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer this coming week some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in whole lines of goods in every department. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 per. cent.

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.

It will pay you well to spend

All Your Time,

and ALL YOUR MONEY at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

A CARD.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, (IMPORTED,) CONSISTING IN PART OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILK, SHAWLS, &c.; VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE OUTFITS READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO ADDED A LARGE STOCK OF FURS TO OUR OTHER ATTRACTIONS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Clearing out sale.
Will offer the entire stock this week at retail, at cash, at a

Great Reduction.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MOQUETTES,	$2 75
ENGLISH VELVETS,	1 75
BODY BRUSSELS,	1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,	1 00
THREE PLYS,	1 25
INGRAINS, 50—	75
COTTAGE CARPETS,	25

OIL-CLOTHS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN, all widths, at panic prices.

DRUGGETS, of every description, a specialty.

Upholstery Department.

Would call special attention to this department.

Having purchased the entire stock of a large importing House, (bankrupt,) will sell at about half cost of importation,

consisting of the following:

REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $5 a pair upward.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from $2 a pair upward.

Also, the largest variety of GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS, AND TASSELS, of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming Lambrequins, Draperies, Cushions, Shades, &c.

CURTAINS, LOOPS, and BANDS in endless variety.

Lambrequins and Cornices to order at short notice.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Call early, and examine the stock and prices at SHEPPARD KNAPP'S GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and Basting. "Smith's Instruction Book," or "Secrets of Dress-making," mailed for 10 cents. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

RETAIL.

EXAMINE PURCHASES, From Europe, From Importers, From Auction. — All for Cash. — Ridley & Son.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Cannot be Equaled

Lot 25 inches, at $1 00 per yard.
$1 25 at $1 50.
$1 75 at $2.
$2 25 at $2 45, up.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' worth of New Dress and Passementerie Trimmings, Gimps, and Silk Fringes.

GUIPURE LACES, 25c., 30c., 45c., 50c., 65c., and 70c. up. Yak Laces from 12c. up. About 35c. on the dollar. Examine.

Black Silk Velvets at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
Examine Colored Silk Velvets, $1 50, $2, $2 50, up.
Specialty, Navy Blue, $2 50, $3, $3 50, up.

MANTILLA VELVETS, } $2 80, $4 50, $5 75, $7 50
100 PIECES, AT } $8 50, up.

Greatest Bargains yet Offered.

SPECIALTY—Long Ostrich Feathers, 35c., 75c., $1, up to $10. Ostrich Tips, 15c., 20c., 35c. each, up. Our Yankee Notion Department is crowded with new Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Jet, Steel, Pearl, Gilt, and Silver Ornaments at one-third below regular prices. Worsted Embroideries, 35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., up. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Undergarments very low.

HAT-ROOM.

American Felt Hats, 35c., 45c.
FRENCH FELT HATS, ALL COLORS, } 50c. and 75c.
SILK VELVET HATS, ALL COLORS, } $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, up.

FINE FURS.

Children's Sets, $1 20 each.
White Cony Caps, 55c. each.
This stock comprises everything desirable in Furs of all grades—will repay examination.
100 Cases of Men's, Ladies', and Misses' Merino Undershirts and Drawers, from Low to the Finer Qualities, from 25c. each to $3. Special Attention invited.

KID GLOVES.

Dollar Gloves at 45c. per pair in COLORS, WHITES AND BLACKS.
2 BUTTONS—SPECIAL PURCHASE.
Drabs, Steels, new cloth shades, at 75c. per pair.
Two Buttons, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25 per pair.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Kid Gloves, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per pair.
Jules Matton Genuine Castor Gloves at $1 25.
Best Reyniers Dog Skin at $1 50 per pair.
100 styles of Lined Gloves—examine.

RIBBONS.

6 and 7 inch wide Sash Ribbons at 31c., 44c., 50c., and 65c.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. per yard.
Velveteens at 25c., 35c., 50c., up.
Fur Cloaks at 95c., worth $2.
PORTION OF OUR STOCK BELOW GOLD COST.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
☞ Five minutes' ride from corner of Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

BLACK ALPACAS.

A RUINOUS REDUCTION.
1 CASE HANDSOME QUALITY, 40 CENTS. Nothing like them on the street at less than 50 cents.
1 CASE 45, 50, 60, CENTS.
Former price 60, 65, 75 cents.
N. B.—1 CASE NEW-ENGLAND POPLINS, ¾ WIDE, 12½ cents, former price 25 cents.
40 packages BLACK SILK, $2, worth $2 75, gold.

JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.
BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES, REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.
We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

UNIQUE, ANTIQUE, AND MODERN GOODS, suitable for the approaching holidays, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Corner 13th st. and Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction MONDAY, Nov. 17, and two following days, at 4 P. M., a collection of miscellaneous and theological books and other works, scarce, valuable, or illustrated.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (MONday,) Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 1,000 packages Almeria Grapes.

PERSONAL.

WILL W. H. GREGORY PLEASE CALL AND see his little son, just arrived from England? He is stopping at No. 1,311 3d av.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered)....Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22
*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wed'y, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Dec. 4, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. GREEN, No. 103 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 33 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 8 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western....Tuesday, Nov. 25
LADY LYCETT, Wyatt....Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper....Saturday, Dec. 20
CORNWALL, [illegible], to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....Rousseau....Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE....Danré....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE....Lemarie....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe....Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman....Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth....Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Italia....Wed., Nov. 19	Australia....Sat., Nov. 29
India....Sat., Nov. 22	Olympia....Wed., Dec. 3
Caledonia....Wed., Nov. 26	Victoria....Sat., Dec. 6

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 18. For Kingston, Santa Martha and Savanilla, ETNA, Dec. 16. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)....Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)....Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)....Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA....Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclough, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, Nov. 18.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Nov. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 22.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports. Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 28 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:10 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:10, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:10 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:10 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.

PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON,

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

Hypothecated Stocks and Bonds sold at auction for Bankers and Brokers, at a much lower rate of commission than is charged by other responsible houses.

E. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, Sprague & Co., will be held at their office, No. 107 Franklin st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) of the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to this Company to aid in the construction of its railroad, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at this office on presentation, at a rebate of seven (7) per cent. interest. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer, &c.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order. C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company will be held at the office of the Company, Mott Haven, N. Y., on the 17th day of November, 1873, for the purpose of electing seven directors and three inspectors for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock P. M.

R. CORNELL WHITE, President.

EDGAR WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,

DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. | ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 303 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT

HARMER, HAYS & CO'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 303 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms, communicating with bath-room. Address, with name, H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO LET—ON 5TH AND MADISON AV. AND 34TH st., near 5th av., suites of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—BELOW 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A handsomely-furnished second floor, including bath-room, with breakfast, if desired. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address G. A., Up-town Times Office.

9TH ST.,

No. 44, between Broadway and University place, to let, three elegantly-furnished rooms, on the first floor, with every improvement and first-class French table, private if desired.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST.

Few doors west of Broadway; a large front room and a small room; splendidly furnished, with first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired.

GLENHAM HOTEL,

on the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. Rooms en suite or single, at reduced rates.

A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADISON SQUARE have handsomely-furnished rooms for a party, with private table or without board. For address, apply to BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 251 WEST 25TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished front room, second floor; hot and cold water; good table; $22, with board for two; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor suite, with or without private table; also, one single and one double on fourth floor.

TO RENT, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor of house No. 122 West 12th st., near 6th av. Reference required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, on parlor floor and third floor front; also fourth floor; would suit a party of gentlemen and ladies; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FEW HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly, in first-class locality; house in thorough order; terms moderate. Address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67, Post Office.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY-furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Three or six large, light, elegant rooms, en suite, in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, VERY spacious parlor and bedroom connecting; first floor front, with new furniture and carpets; private table if desired; reasonable price.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom; small social family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A SUITE OF PARLORS
To let with or without board.

NO. 180 LEXINGTON AV.

An elegantly furnished front room to let with breakfast, for one or two gentlemen; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE HANDSOME rooms on second floor to rent with board, and large room on third, suitable for gentlemen. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6th av., three rooms to let, suitable for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board; bath-room on same floor; references required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in private family; terms reasonable. No. 151 West 10th st.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 1,434 Broadway.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S Boarders' Directory, No. 37 Union square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294,

Handsomely-furnished floor, with board; also a pleasant front room for single gentleman. References.

MRS. LUDLOW,

No. 59 West 14th st., has an entire second floor to rent. Best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

SECOND STORY FRONT, THIRD STORY BACK, and two fourth-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, No. 28 West 31st st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST. ST.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS,
With first-class board.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A very choice suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, with private table and special service.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.

Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, to let, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, (infant eleven months,) and nurse, in a private family; references exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, terms not to exceed $100 per month, LIVINGSTON, Box No. 109 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th....11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.—THE MISSIONary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a meeting in the Bedford Street Church, Monday (this) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside. Addresses will be delivered by two of the Bishops and other distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the country.

PEW FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 94, IN THE CHURCH of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 35th st., (Dr. Montgomery's) middle aisle, seating seven persons. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

ELIGIBLE PEW IN ST. GEORGE'S Church, Stuyvesant square, for sale or to let; will be disposed of at a moderate price. Apply to LEVI COOK, Esq., No. 48 Pine st.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.

Free list positively suspended. No application for free tickets attended to.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last three nights of Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 17,

LES HUGUENOTS!

Valentine....Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Margherita di Valois....Mlle. Alice Maresi
Urbano, the page....Miss Annie Louise Cary
Raoul di Nangis....Signor Italo Campanini
Il Conte di San Bris....Signor Victor Maurel
Il Conte di Nevers....Signor Del Puente
Marcello....Signor Nannetti
Boy, Banfi, &c., &c.

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

The Bohemian dance in the third act by....Mlle. Billon
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. Muzio

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.
(LAST TIME)—IL TROVATORE!—(LAST TIME.)

Leonora....Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena....Miss Annie Louise Cary
Manrico....Signor Italo Campanini
Count di Luna....Signor Del Puente

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 8.
RIGOLETTO—FIRST TIME.
SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.

N. B.—In active rehearsal, AIDA.

Prices of admission, evening performances—General admission, $2; family circle, $1. Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P.M.: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT AT WALLACK'S THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE

BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE J. B. BOOTH.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his powerful rendition of LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, in John Howard Payne's tragedy in five acts of BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, and every evening during the week. These being the only six performances of this

GREAT PLAY THIS SEASON.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....Don Cæsar de Bazan

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

THOMAS NAST, the Famous Artist,

Will lecture on caricaturing
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

His lecture will be illustrated by caricatures drawn in presence of THE AUDIENCE.

OF CELEBRATED EDITORS, ACTORS, AND POLITICIANS.

Tickets for sale at Steinway's to-day.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE. THIRD NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 17. ASSOCIATION HALL.

GERALD MASSEY.

SUBJECT: "CHARLES LAMB."

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

MRS. HESS, MISS JENNIE BULL, HERR Remmertz, and Mr. Bennett, New-York favorites, sing, and Miss Luckhardt and Miss Markstein, pianists, play, to-morrow night at the Grand Concert, at the Church, Madison av., corner 31st st.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.

729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall; special advantages in all departments. Term opens Dec. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't, Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY school, a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW YOUNG girls, beginners, to instruct on the piano; terms, $10 per quarter. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE WHO is qualified to teach, and speaks French, wishes a position as governess. Address A. C. K., Box No. 18 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION IN A family to teach music, French, German and English branches; highest references. Apply to Theo. F. Dwight, Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

LAST WEEK
and
LAST MATINEE
of
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, ENTITLED
FLASH OF LIGHTNING!

WITH ITS GREAT CAST AND GREAT SENSATIONS.
THE SHATTERED LADDER!
THE BOILER-ROOM!!
THE BURNING STEAM-BOAT!!!
PANORAMA OF FIFTH AVENUE!!!!

NEXT SATURDAY POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT AND LAST MATINEE.

MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, Nov. 24, production, after five weeks of constant and costly preparation, of Mr. G. L. FOX'S entirely new and wholly original grand comic spectacular and trick pantomine, entitled

HUMPTY
DUMPTY
ABROAD!

Showing the surprising adventures and hair-breadth escapes and escapades of that great Merry Hero in the FAIRY REALMS OF BADTEMPA!
IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE!
IN SUNNY ITALY!
AT THE NORTH POLE!
AND IN
NEW-YORK!

Every effort is being made to signalize this production as the most complete realization of the marvelous and gorgeous ever produced in this City.

SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS!!

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

SECOND WEEK and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and successful production under his personal supervision of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS'
own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm.—*New-York Times.*

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE!
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEES,
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
the world's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

FAIR!

By the ladies of
ST. LUKE'S PARISH,

will be held in St. Luke's Rooms, Hudson st., opposite Grove, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19, and 20, from 2 to 10 P. M. Refreshment table. A large assortment of useful, as well as ornamental, articles at reasonable prices. A liberally supplied restaurant; also an art gallery and a good assortment of Holiday gifts.

Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

FREE LECTURES BY

Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
on the
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY,
TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.,
corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
over Moir's jewelry store.

Lectures in English, and free. Ladies especially invited.
ORAL SYSTEM. NO GRAMMAR.
Conversational French Classes daily at 11.
"Private classes as per agreement."

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,

With eminent soloists, and Myron W. Whitney, basso,
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, Nov. 18,
before the Young Men's Scudder Union.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME,
selected expressly for the reappearance of the Orchestra.
$1. Reserved Seats. $1.
See Brooklyn papers.

GERALD MASSEY,

TO-NIGHT,
ASSOCIATION HALL.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

Will be given TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th av. and 31st st., by a choir of thirty professionals, from several of our first churches. Tickets, 50 cents.

POPULAR CHARITY CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING this week at Robinson Hall. Tickets, 50 cents, with seats for sale at music stores and the hall. Henry Schroeder and Charles Fradel, conductors.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

DR. MOORE'S THIRD ART ENTERTAINMENT, at St. Peter's Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Subject—Paris, Versailles, Switzerland.

SPECIE PRICES, CHOICE PROGRAMME, to-morrow-night, at the Church, Madison av., corner 31st st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share payable on and after Dec. 1 proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17, to the morning of Dec. 2.

I. C. BABCOCKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

SIGNOR C. GODERATI, PROFESSOR OF SINGing, and chef d'orchestre of the Italian opera in the principal cities of Europe, also of the Tamberlick company at Havana and Mexico during the seasons 1871–72-73. Residence No. 119 East 12th st. References: Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens, No. 1,164 Broadway; Heuser, No. 820 Broadway; Pond, No. 39 Union square; Stranford, No. 17 Union square. Circulars in the principal piano and music warerooms in the City.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A $160 MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS 7 1-3 octave, agraffe, rosewood, overstrung, iron-frame Piano-forte, stool, &c.; carved case and legs, latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A $160 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3-OCTAVE Agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte, stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST., west of 5th av.—Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, instructors in singing according to the purest Italian method.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FULL SOPRANO SIGHT-reader ready for engagements for church concerts, or oratorio. Apply to Signor ALBITES, 5 West 14th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8, over at 10.40.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,

will be produced, for the first time in America, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming fairy drama in three acts, entitled

THE WICKED WORLD.

The play will be presented with new and exquisite costumes and scenery, and with the following

MOST REMARKABLE CAST:

Selene....Miss CLARA MORRIS
(Her first appearance here.)
Zayda....Miss KATE CLAXTON
Darine....Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Neodie....Miss META BARTLETT
Leila....Miss KATE HOLLAND
Locrine....Miss EMILY LEWIS
Ethais....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.
Phyllon....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
(His first appearance here.)
Lutin....Mr. STUART ROBSON

The scenery—all new—by Mr. R. Marston.

The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. Tissington.

Preceding the drama will be given, for the first time in America, the delightful comedietta entitled

CONJUGAL TACTICS.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN PARSELLS, W. H. BOKEE and W. S. QUIGLEY, and MISSES ELIZA WEATHERSBY, LULU PRIOR and HATTIE THORPE.

THE REPRESENTATIONS
OF
THE WICKED WORLD,
ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO FOURTEEN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22,
FIRST MATINEE
OF
THE WICKED WORLD.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock

FOURTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
(except Saturday,)
will be presented Robertson's popular military comedy
of
OURS!
OURS!
with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and, in addition to the usual orchestral strength of the theatre,
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
has been specially engaged to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.

HUGH CHALCOTE, as originally acted by him,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, Misses KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

SECOND AND LAST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 22 AT 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS, the

THIRD OF THE PRESENT COMEDY SERIES,

Mr. Charles Mathews' adaptation of Foote's famous comedy, entitled

THE LIAR.

YOUNG WILDING....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss JEFFERYS LEWIS, (her first appearance here,) and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

First appearance at this establishment of the world-renowned and unequaled comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

MONDAY EVENING AT 8, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.	The universally popular comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, supported by his own new DRAMATIC COMBINATION, expressly engaged to support Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear in Tom Taylor's three-act comedy, entitled VICTIMS, VICTIMS, concluding with the OWENS specialty of SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE, as performed by him for upward of 2,500 nights.
MATINEE Performances AT 2. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.	SECOND WEEK of the charming actress, Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE, who will appear in Knowles' beautiful play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

T. C. KING,
PAULINE,
OR A NIGHT OF TERROR, and
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8.

Overture—"Consecration of the House," op. 124....Beethoven
Aria—"Give me Back," Matheus Passion....Bach
with violin obligato by Mr. B. Listemann.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphony in C....Schubert
Scherzo—La Reine Mab, on la Fee des Songes....Berlioz
Concerto for Violoncello....Molique
MR. LOUIS LUEBECK.
His first appearance in America.
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura"....Beethoven
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphonic Introduction to the Drama.
Sigurd Slembe, Svendsen
Admission tickets....$1 50 and $1
Reserved seats....50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ, with a new programme, and for the first time, his NEW SPIRITUAL (!) MANIFESTATION, far surpassing all done by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS. Conclude by Dr. COLTON and the LAUGHING GAS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE NIOBRARA LEAGUE will be held in the Sunday-school rooms of the Church of the Ascension, No. 68 West 11th st., on the AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS OF TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT TO-MORROW night, with choice programme, Madison av., corner 31st st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.

Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
Corner Grand and Elm sts., }
New-York, Nov. 11, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, }
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, }
Nov. 10, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 14, 1873, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to

LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, }
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 15, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 22, 1873, for furnishing fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to

S. M. POTTER,
Captain and A. C. S., Fort Wood.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN ILLINOIS.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS—TIDING OVER THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The business prospects of the country is a subject in which, just now, everyone is interested. The pressure of the financial stringency has been seriously felt in this city. But there are unmistakably bright features, and I find that with a great many business men the conclusion is being arrived at that the panic will be no worse, and that a better state of affairs will shortly be experienced. Lately there has been no marked change in the local money market. Some of the banks show an improved business, however, and with them the feeling is one of cheerfulness. Generally speaking our local finances continue quiet, and money as scarce as ever. The affairs of the banks are about as they have been for several weeks. They are limited in their ability to discount, simply because their deposits do not materially increase. However, the obligations of the merchants now maturing in bank are, as a rule, being promptly paid. The discouraging reports about financial and commercial matters from London had a momentary serious effect on some of the grain and produce banks, and for a while a tame and unsatisfactory feeling existed. The unfavorable news was not calculated to bring relief to banks that had for weeks maintained a stringent and conservative policy. Some temporary or short accommodations were granted to business men, and advances were made in some few instances to grain and produce dealers; but, in the matter of general discounts, business was almost at a standstill. Within the last two days, however, a better feeling has existed. It may be that it is only a temporary reaction, but it is at least a symptom of a recovery earnestly hoped for, and certainly most seriously needed.

In brief, the Chicago banks now, as at the commencement of the panic, are, with scarcely an exception, following a line of conduct which will prevent any undue or unnecessary expansion, and are using every precaution to keep their business inside of what they consider a safe figure. Money is in fair supply; deposits are perhaps reasonably large, and interest collections are fully as good as could be expected. The savings banks will not permit of a run to be made upon them, even if one were contemplated. The rule that from thirty to sixty days' notice must be given of a depositor's intention to withdraw his or her funds, is almost invariably enforced. Occasionally, however, a depositor will manage to have the rule set aside, and in a few cases the entire amount of money has been withdrawn, and is now hoarded away in the vaults of the Safety Deposit Company.

During this week there has been a decided improvement on 'Change. The business transacted is not in the aggregate great, but the encouraging advices from the East is working a complete change of feeling among the Board of Trade boys. In all departments of trade the movement has been one of satisfaction, and prices on grain and provisions show somewhat better. I have canvassed the situation with a few of the members, men whom I know to be legitimate dealers, and I am assured that the condition of affairs, so far as the board is concerned, is truly encouraging. In grain the trading is now as it always has been, largely speculative, though the shipping demand remains tolerably fair, while on investment account the inquiry is better than it has been in some time. So far as breadstuffs are concerned, the low prices asked are beginning to attract investors, and with a reduction in receipts, the outlook is quite promising. "But," said one of my informants, "it is not possible for the Board of Trade to carry the entire load on its shoulders, and only with the help of the banks and that of the railroads can its members materially aid in the restoration of confidence to the public. The almost universal distrust which prevails is a cause which only the most positive remedies will remove. It is too late in the year to recover entirely from the panic, so that we can go unharmed through the Winter. The stock-yards are still; the lumber-yards are cramped; collections are made with great difficulty; stocks are on the decline, with but few exceptions; real estate cannot be relied on, and there are too many lately completed buildings not yet rented. There must come to those who built them more or less distress, and their difficulties will react disasterously upon the laboring classes."

The condition of the wholesale trade of Chicago is certainly healthy. The merchants are selling at the present time as many goods as at this time last year, and with but few exceptions the pay comes in as readily now as then. For dry goods there is a decided improvement in the demand, and the feeling in prices is more favorable for sellers. It is a matter for surprise that in view of the stringency of the money market, the lack of confidence prevading all classes of the community, and the unsettled condition of the finances generally, that the trade movement should so nearly approximate that of former seasons. It is a fact, however, that dealers are closely scanning the condition and standing off their inferior customers, and it is only to those who are in a sound condition and unmistakably prudent in their operations that time accommodations are granted. On the other hand, purchasers are confining themselves to such goods as are in immediate request, and they too are more conservative in their relation to the granting of credit.

Briefly stated, while there is no real alarm or undue anxiety exhibited over the prospective trade throughout the Western States, there is no disguising the fact that the prevailing sentiment is that the interruption to trade, as well as the depression in values, is not yet at an end, notwithstanding which a more determined or a more hopeful lot of men never lived than the wholesale dry-goods merchants of Chicago. In the great agricultural region round about Chicago the consumption demand has experienced but little decrease, and eventually the outside dealers will be compelled to replenish their depleted stocks.

The fact is daily being realized that the coming Winter will be one of exceptional severity. This is true not only of Chicago, but of other Western cities, although to-day this city is in much better condition than are numerous others which might be mentioned. This notwithstanding there are thousands of our citizens who, reduced to poverty by the great fire, have not yet recovered what they then lost. All that could be saved by them beyond their actual expenses has been applied to rebuilding, and they have no surplus earnings. Besides these, there are here, as in other large cities, a vast number of people who live, as it were, from hand to mouth, eating to-day that which they earned yesterday. It is this element of formidable dimensions that is most affected by any stoppage in business. So far there has been an unusually large number of these laboring persons who have been thrown out of work. The scarcity of money has seriously affected packing, which has always been one of our heaviest Winter industries. In consequence several thousand laborers who usually, at the close of their Summer's work, have found ready and remunerative employment, will be to a considerable extent thrown out of work. Packers are determined not to pay the current prices. They demand that the outside figures must not be above $3 90, and they insist that for good fat hogs the price should not go beyond $3 50. Business at the Union Stock Yards is nevertheless comparatively good, the demand being largely on shipping account. There was quite a while that buyers and shippers were completely demoralized, and knew not what to do. Nothing like it was ever before known in the history of the yards, and it required considerable tact and well-directed energy on the part of a few prominent dealers to prevent a complete panic. There was plenty of live stock, but there was no money. Eastern exchange was not to be relied upon, and meantime the "critters" were eating "off their own heads," as the yard men express it. Fortunately, relief came in time to prevent real suffering, and while many of the smaller brokers lost heavily the others sustained them with credit and advice, and now matters and things at the stock-yards are comparatively in a favorable condition. It is, however, a business the same as that of gold, stocks, or grain. To-day the market will be almost entirely prostrate; to-morrow there will be life and animation. Recently the receipts of cattle have been in excess of the demand.

Looking the matter squarely in the face, it is found that there is restriction and contraction in all departments of trade and manufactures. The largest branches of industry carried on in Chicago are the numerous rolling mills. Three of these, the North Chicago, the Union, and the Joliet Mills, are probably as large as any in the country. In the height of the season the North Chicago works employ 1,800 men; the Union Mills find profitable employment for upward of 1,500, and the Joliet Company have nearly 1,300 on their pay-rolls. As yet, the Chicago Company have discharged but few men. It is a season of the year when only a light force is employed, and to-day work is found but for one-third of the regular force. It has been found necessary, however, to cut down on wages somewhat, and a reduction of about 12 per cent. is reported. Besides, the carpenters and blacksmiths are compelled to work on two-thirds time. For a time President Potter did not see how the company could get along without discharging a good many men, but they are now determined to retain all of their present force. It must be understood that there is nothing startling in the present state of affairs at these mills. From the 1st of December to the 15th of January there is seldom anything doing, and the preliminary reduction of help and wages is due to the fact that collections are unfavorable. The company can get hold of plenty of paper, but it is of no present use—the banks decline to discount it. The railroads complain of the great scarcity of currency, and the rolling-mills company are, in consequence, the sufferers.

At the Union Mills they suspended work on iron some time since. There are retained about 400 men, who are employed in the steel works. All are working on a reduction of twelve to fifteen per cent. on former wages. The Joliet works are doing better than any of the others. There are fully 800 men at work, and the prospects are, as yet, in no wise disheartening. Their steel work will last until about Christmas, and it is probable that they will go through November on iron. At the Milwaukee Works, in the neighboring city of bricks, the force has been reduced at least one-half. The men thus thrown out of work, have foolishly imagined that there was a chance for them in Chicago, and they have come in hundreds. As Mr. Potter expressed it: "There is a world of men at our mills every day, looking for work."

At all of the Chicago mills the reduction in wages is something easily understood by the workmen. A scale of prices has, for some time been established between employe and employer, and wages are regulated entirely by the price of rails. Owing to a reduction in the price of rails, both steel and iron, wages were lowered, and when the one is increased the other will be advanced in proportion. The reduction in prices has been brought about by reason of the fact that the roads do not care to lay their rails in cold weather. Already there are fine prospects for good work in 1874. But it appears to be understood among the mills that prices generally will be much lower next than they have been this year.

There has been a very material reduction in the number of persons employed by the several railroad companies. Not only have they discharged a great many employes, but they have reduced the wages of those retained from eight to fifteen per cent. At Schutler's wagon shops, where, in good times, 500 men are employed; at the foundries; in the furniture factories; at the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, where alone the average number of persons employed the year round has been not less than 400, there has been not only a reduction of help but of wages as well. Some of the larger establishments have wisely concluded that the better way was to discharge none, but to reduce the wages of all, and they have acted accordingly. To add to the number thus thrown out of employment, it is found that people discharged from factories and farms in other States and cities are coming to Chicago because they have heard that our relief society has vaults full of money. The number of applications for relief at the society rooms have trebled within a month. The number of persons seeking employment is alarmingly great, the average applications being not less than 500 per day. They include all classes and nationalities, about one-fourth being foreigners.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MANUFACTURES.

THE CAMBRIA IRON WORKS—PRESENT CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

Here are situated the extensive iron works of the Cambria Company, said to be the largest in the world. The population of the town, and, for the most part, of the immediately-surrounding districts, are almost entirely dependent upon them for their support. Some idea may possibly be formed of the magnitude of the operation carried on when the fact is mentioned that, in ordinary times, over six thousand hands find employment in and around the works and mines. The company has been the largest manufacturer of railroad iron in the country, but the monetary difficulties which came with such overwhelming force upon the railroads have materially reacted upon the Cambria Company, and not only have orders previously received been countermanded, but the money for the payment of those already delivered did not come to hand. And again, since the first burst of the financial crisis the usual daily and weekly orders that came in in the ordinary course of business have been almost entirely suspended. It can, therefore, be readily understood that, owing to these reasons, it has been a work of no little difficulty to keep the establishment running at all. This has, however, been done, although the works have only been run on about half time, and wages have been reduced considerably, varying from 20 to 30 per cent., according to the class of labor. There has been but a small decrease made in the staff of workpeople employed, not exceeding 500, for it has been the aim and endeavor of the proprietors to afford work to as many as possible, and to keep their hands together, and prevent as far as possible any absolute suffering. In order to carry on operations at all, cash payments for wages had to be suspended, but in place thereof the employes are privileged to obtain all they desire in the form of clothing, provisions, and, in fact, all they need from the company's stores, which are furnished with every conceivable article that man or woman is likely to call for. The goods thus obtained are entered on the books, and will be set off against the amounts due the hands. The greater part, and, in fact, all but a very few, of those employed accept these terms, for they see that it is better to work on such conditions rather than to quit and suffer the privation that would very likely follow. There is, however, somewhat of a discontented feeling prevailing among some of the small shopkeepers in the town at this arrangement of the company, and some endeavors to set the men against continuing to accept the company's terms. The shopkeepers, of course, are deprived of the profits they formerly derived from their traffic with those who in other times purchased their goods of them instead of at the company's mart, and now they try to persuade their former customers that by accepting existing conditions they are enabling the company to make a large profit. It is certainly a good thing for the interest of the men themselves that they fail to see matters in this light. Already there is a slight indication that better times are approaching, for a few small orders are coming in, and it is hoped by the managers that matters generally will take a turn for the better very shortly. The great difficulty now experienced is in making collections. The bonds of those roads who purchased their iron of the company were largely accepted in payment; but as such securities are not now so marketable, no business is accepted where the terms are not cash or nearly so. The company owns about 40,000 acres of mineral lands in Cambria, Huntingdon, Somerset and Blair Counties and mines its own coal and ore. It has a brick factory attached to the works, and also runs a woolen mill. The former employs some sixty hands, and the latter between two or three hundred. It is estimated that the average production in iron and steel rails amounted, up to the time of the panic, to about 83,000 tons per annum.

The other works at Johnstown altogether do not employ more than two or three hundred hands in ordinarily prosperous seasons, but at the present, as they are doing scarcely any business, the greater part of the workpeople have been dismissed.

THE LUMBER TRADE—PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS.

LOCH HAVEN, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

The principal business carried on here is in lumber, and there are some twelve or thirteen saw mills situated in the town, employing among them between six and eight hundred hands. At this time there are but two of the mills running, and these are expected to close within the next few weeks. It must, however, be stated that it is the usual custom to give up cutting during the Winter, when the men who have been working in the mills during Summer go to the woods and fell timber for the next year's consumption. The number to be thus employed this year will, it is said, be considerably reduced, for not only is it considered wise to curtail expenses but also the quantity of logs, for the reason that the stocks of lumber now cut up and lying in the yards are very large. There appears to be scarcely any sale for it, and as the cold season is now at hand, there is, it is said, no chance of moving it in any quantities before Spring. I am told by parties in the business here that trade throughout this Summer has been exceptionally dull, and as stocks are heavy there is no inducement to lay in heavy piles of logs for next year. Collections are particularly backward, and even where notes are maturing renewals have to be accepted. The banks are very conservative in their action, and are doing next to nothing in discounts. It is calculated that the number of men that will be thrown out of employ here through the Winter will be between 400 and 500. Those who will go to work in the woods will also receive less wages.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, and continued their labors. The Twenty-first Assembly District was first taken up, and before proceeding with the canvass protests were handed in from Mr. William Haw, Jr., and Charles Crary, the two defeated candidates for Assembly in that district, against the successful candidate, Harry Genet. The protest from Haw alleges that Genet was in conspiracy with Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick to secure the appointment of corrupt and dishonest men as Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, with a view to defraud and cheat his opponents, and that for that purpose he not only bribed the Inspectors but paid a sum of money to a number of voters. He further states that Charlick enlisted the services of the Police placed on duty at the polling booths, who intimidated voters and forced them to vote for him, (Genet,) and therefore prays that the certificate of election be not given to Genet. Crary, in his protest, repeats the charges made by Haw, and adds that Genet caused voters to be influenced in his favor by the distribution of liquor at and around the polling-places. During the canvass a protest was handed in by Walter S. Pinckney, one of the defeated candidates for Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, in which he claims that Hugh H. Moore, the Senator elect, did not receive a plurality of the votes cast, and that the Inspectors and Canvassers used fraudulent means to bring about Moore's election. These protests were referred to the Committee on Protests, who will report on them early on Monday or Tuesday. After canvassing the Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts, the board took a recess from 3 to 5 P. M. On reassembling there were but few members present, and one of the Aldermen present offered a resolution to the effect that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to proceed to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen and compel the absent Supervisors to present themselves. The Chairman replied that he was not in a position to compel the attendance of the members, and that, according to a resolution passed at the opening of the canvass, three members constituted a quorum. Alderman Reilly then moved that the absentees be informed that their presence was required to superintend the canvass. The Sergeant-at-Arms was then dispatched, and soon returned. He stated he had delivered his message and was informed by the Aldermen that they were holding a special meeting and could not attend. After a short interval they began to come in, and seemed somewhat surprised at their proposed arrest. After canvassing a few election districts, which had been returned to the Inspectors for revision, the board adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M. The following is the total vote of each candidate, with but few election districts missing in the whole City.

Secretary of State.			
Willers	69247	Thayer	35582
Controller.			
Nichols	66650	Hopkins	38609
Treasurer.			
Raines	68990	Fort	36177
Attorney General.			
Pratt	69403	Silliman	35767
Engineer and Surveyor.			
Sweet	68173	Taylor	34408
Canal Commissioner.			
Jackson	69449	Mead	35203
Inspector of State Prisons.			
Millspaugh	68772	Platt	37609
Supreme Court.			
Lawrence	63928	Van Brunt	38896
Donohue	56710	Fancher	45948
Sheriff.			
Conner	66115	McCool	36962
County Clerk.			
Walsh	58982	Patterson	44148
Marine Court.			
McAdam	61833	Hatch	41782
Alker	59497	Howland	43403
Coroners.			
Croker	57981	Flynn	36413
Woltman	66479	Cregan	40645
Eickhoff	57938	Willmann	41936
Superior Court.			
Monell	61357	Spaulding	42944
Speir	63246	Dayton	42136
Fourth Senatorial District.			
Fox	13352	Jones	7773
Fifth Senatorial District.			
Booth	10691	King	8585
Sixth Senatorial District.			
Gross	10146	Hencken, Jr.	7060
Seventh Senatorial District.			
Ledwith	10594	Everard	10185
Eighth Senatorial District.			
Moore	10402	McCafferty	4809
Pinckney	9882		
Sixth Congressional District.			
Cox	12308	Wadsworth	5637

For Assembly.

Districts.
1. Healy, 2333; Burns, 861; Kennedy, 1440.
2. Kirk, 2442; Wild, 1386.
3. Hays, 2259; Geary, 332; Mulligan, 551.
4. Ryan, 1391; Reilly, 2039.
5. Leake, 2439; Loutrel, 1633; Delancy, 873.
6. Patten, 2339; Crowley, 814; Blake, 374.
7. Clark, 1679; Wagstaff Jr., 1859.
8. Sherman, 2767; Nachtman, 2258; Meeser, 693.
9. Dean, 2975; Mathewson, 2193.
10. Erber, 1499; Wachner, 2504.
11. McAfee, 2862; Buel, 1819.
12. Southworth, 1667; Murray, 2292.
13. Spencer, 2646; Horton, 1351.
14. Schwedler, 814; Daly, 1454.
15. Murray, 1386; Blumenthal, 2949.
16. Woods, 2741; Haughton, 1997.
17. Blessing, 3597; Whittemore, 2738.
18. Biglin, 2586; McCabe, 2058.
19. Martin, 1437; O'Callaghan, 1654.
20. Babcock, 2978; Coughlin, 3429.
21. Haw, 2334; Crary, 1884; Genet, 3438.

Alderman.			
Gilon	59870	Mason	42689
Appointment or Election of Judges of Supreme Cour			
Yes	28457	No	55166
Appointment or Election of County Judges.			
Yes	28232	No	52434
Annexation.			
For	55319	Against	8780

RAILROADS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Work on the Eastern and Perth Amboy Railroad has been almost entirely discontinued in some sections, and on others altogether suspended. This is due to a number of causes, principally the inability of the contractors to complete the Musconetcong Tunnel by April 1, owing to the extreme hardness of the rock, which has offered greater obstacles than either that of the Bergen or Hoosac Tunnels. Another year, it is thought, will be occupied in the work upon the tunnel. Thus it is unnecessary to push the work on other points of the line as rapidly as heretofore. The grading will be discontinued during the Winter months. The pressure in money matters also affects the prospects of the work. Two or three of the contractors on the eastern end of the line, who are able to employ their men and wait payment, still continue their operations.

On the Long Branch Railroad the work has not been pushed as rapidly as was intended.

The difficulties in the management of the New-York and Ohio Midland and the Mountclair Railroads have led to a proposition from the New-Jersey Midland Railroad to take control of them. The change will take all the through travel through Paterson directly.

The Mercer and Somerset Road is so far completed that travel will probably be opened in a few days. Cars have already passed over it, the bridges are all completed and the work of ballasting has so far progressed as to allow of the permanent opening.

THE ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Duncan Templeton, who shot and seriously wounded his wife, Ida, Saturday morning on Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street, was yesterday arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Sherwood. Officer Gallagher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who made the arrest, testified to the facts of the shooting as published in THE TIMES, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the result of his wife's injuries. Alderman Cooper appeared as counsel for the accused, who would offer no explanation of his conduct. Mrs. Templeton is still lying at No. 238 West Fourteenth street in a critical condition, but her physicians have hopes of her recovery.

PLAN TO RELIEVE PATERSON WORKMEN.

In order to relieve the unemployed workmen of Paterson, the Relief Committee appointed a week ago has agreed to report a plan authorizing the issue of bonds for $50,000, the money to be expended on improving streets in the heart of the city, especially Broadway, which it is proposed to macadamize. The money is to be raised immediately from the banks, on the Mayor's note, and the bonds put on the market. The purchasers are to be considered as subscribing the money to the poor, and their names to be so published. In order to secure the consent of property owners to the projected improvements, it is agreed to allow ten years for the payment of the assessments. If this plan is carried out it will enable those who are willing to work to support their families during the Winter without becoming the recipients of charity.

STREAMS IN THE WILDERNESS.

SERMON BY REV. WAYLAND HOYT.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, preached last evening at Steinway Hall, to a large congregation. He took his text from the prophecies of Isaiah, xxxv., 6: "For in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert." If one, he said, were to stand outside one of the great cathedral churches of the Old World and look upward at its handsome architecture, he would be amazed at the solid beauty of the structure, and the gracefulness of its design. It would seem to him as though the stone-work was plastic to the touch of a great artist, and he would be struck with wonder at the elegance of the architectural tracery. But at the same time that he observed these things he would notice the dull and mean appearance of the glass windows set in this magnificent frame work. But if the same observer were to pass within the cathedral, and were from the changed standpoint to regard these same windows, their appearance would be altogether altered. He would see emblazoned on them the phophet, the apostle, the priest, the king, and many an ancient legend, and what looked a deformity outside the cathedral, would become a supreme glory as he beheld it from within. Life the preacher took to be such another temple. It had its various aspects; and oftentimes when it seemed darkest and dreariest, there was a heavenly glory behind it. The great felicity and blessing of life was to get the right standpoint from which to regard it. More than anything else in the world, the Bible afforded this standpoint. There was no bolder book than the Bible, no braver book, no book that had so little of weakness and despondency in it. If we trusted in the Lord we should come to stand within the cathedral, and by and by that which was gloomy and dull and sombre would break into streams of glory as God's smile came shining through. How differently did the Bible regard life from the pagans of old or from the propounders of modern philosophy! There was so much of hope in the one case, so much of despair in the other. Pliny thought it were human weakness and absurdity to suppose that a being so omnipotent as God would concern himself in the affairs of men, and held that the greatest gift which He had given man was the power to take away his own life. How different from this strain of thought were the jubilant words of the Apostle! When they buried a relative in that old time, the blackest darkness stood upon his grave. Their dead were said to be *depositus*—laid aside. They did not know what had become of them. But when the early Christians lost a friend, they laid him in what they called a cemetery. The meaning of that word was a sleeping place; so of those who were buried there they could say, in the words of our Lord: "They are not dead, but sleepeth." They could make a lens of their tears and see the light of resurrection falling on their graves. Again, let them regard the views which most of the modern philosophy took of life. It was eminently gloomy and dismal. It threw God out of his own world, which was to it as a mighty mechanism made of the coldest and hardest iron. It was a creed of despair that made humanity a poor blind Samson in his prison house, with never any light to bless his eyes, and with no cessation of toil to rest his weariness. But now came the Bible with its cheer. He did not mean to say that the Bible spoke with cheer of sin, but on the contrary it launched the strongest bolts of the Divine wrath against it. The dishonest man could only get death for his dishonesty, and the licentious man found his punishment in death. But the moment a man repented of sin, and turned from it in sorrow, the Bible was ringing with cheer for him—for him there was a stream in the wilderness. Now, there were many deserts in human life, with seemingly nothing but burning sands beneath and burning skies above. There were deserts of failure, deserts of long suffering and poverty, deserts of aspirations unfulfilled. But the Bible declared that there were none of these troubles on which the celestial light might not soon play, and that somewhere on these deserts are to be found the waters of God's refreshment. He knew that there was but one helper in trouble that could meet their needs, but there was rarely a desert in the human existence where there was not some spring of presonal compensation. Somewhere or other these streams of compensation break forth. Take, for instance, the recent panic, which had spread ruin among many men, and had left numbers in this great City unemployed, and with want staring them in the face. Its effects had been terrible, but, after all, had it not an element of compensation? They had been doing business on a fictitious basis. They had been overtrading and promising to pay, but not doing so. All this time they were sensible of a lurking danger. But now the panic had burst upon them, and what had it done? It had shriveled down fictitious values to reality, and had put business on a solid basis, in a dark way, no doubt, but in a real way at the same time. Take the desert of death. The parent who lost a dear child might say there was nothing more in life for him. But was that so? What did he desire for his child but safety, and where could he be so safe as in the arms of Jesus? In that desert, too, he was sure there were to be found welling up somewhere, streams of compensation, and when in the desert, if we only looked for these streams, we would be certain to find them. The fact should also be noted that it is in the desert we are most apt to feel the presence and help of God. Trouble made God's help vital, and conscious contact of the soul with the Creator was a stream that welled up most frequently in the desert. When trouble came, it disclosed God, and the true lights began to appear. Another noticeable fact was, that while grass would not grow in the desert, it was the best place in the world for the growth of character. Character was always formed by trouble, and there was abundant truth in the proposition of Emerson, that those who sat on soft cushions usually went asleep. As an example of this they might take Archbishop Whately, who had been a force in the English schools of thought, up to the time that he obtained the Archbishopric of Dublin, and from that time forth he did little or nothing. Character grew best in the desert, through which all men must pass at some time or other, until they ultimately gained that blessed repose in which their souls alone could be satisfied.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND CITY MISSIONS.

Last night appeals in behalf of the Church Extension Society and of missionary efforts in this City were made at the Free Tabernacle Church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, by Bishop Gilbert Haven, of Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. A. C. Morehouse. The latter, who is directly connected with local mission work, gave some interesting information respecting the spiritual needs of the poorer classes. He said that in the lower parts of the City there was only one Protestant Church for 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. While the lager-beer saloons and liquor stores were in conspicuous places, the Church Extension Society were obliged to be content with an obscure location for a house dedicated to the worship of God. The cause of this comparative failure in the progress of Christian effort was the want of funds, and as the question involved was one of spiritual death or degradation to thousands, it behooved those who were able to give assistance, to grant something out of their superfluity toward aiding in a work of Christianity and humanity.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Missionary Association of Sabbath-school No. 91, was held last night in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the spacious edifice being crowded to its utmost capacity. The President of the Association, Wm. H. Christie, occupied the chair. The exercises commenced with the singing of the opening voluntary, "Praise for the Lord," by the choir and school children. Dr. Burchard, pastor of the church, read the Nineteenth Psalm, and offered up prayer. The Secretary read the report for the year, which showed the receipts to be $1,198 82; cash on hand, $389 39—total, $1,588 21. The disbursements for the same period amounted to $1,306 54. Several other selections were admirably rendered by the school children, and appropriate addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Rev. Albert D. Vail. The exercises were brought to a close with the benediction.

AN ALLEGORY OF THE HUDSON.

Capt. Albert De Groot, whose Vanderbilt bronze and Franklin statue are sufficiently well known, has, after a couple of years devoted to the subject, perfected what he terms "An Allegory of the Hudson River." The design embraces representations of the famous steam-boats Vibbard, St. John, Drew, Powell, and Richmond, drawn to actual measurement. At the upper part of the composition is Neptune, reclining at the foot of the Palisades, and pointing toward the City of Albany, visible in the distance. Above this is a medallion of the Vanderbilt speeding swiftly across the ocean. The foreground is well filled by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, and by glimpses of New-York's heaven-aspiring fanes. A wreath of laurels surrounds the whole. Capt. De Groot has certainly contrived in this composition to bring a very large number of objects relating to the Hudson River and its commerce into a very small space; but we should rather be disposed to call it a representation of the great river, and the means by which its commerce is conducted, than an allegory thereof.

Capt. De Groot, we understand, proposes to have the work cast in bronze.

LECTURES ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

Prof. S. J. Sedgwick will lecture this evening, in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, on "The Big Trees of California and the Yosemite Valley." The proceeds will be devoted to the Free Dormitory for Women.

Mr. John Brougham will lecture on the "Fairy Lore of Ireland," Tuesday evening, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Galaxy course.

Gerald Massey will deliver the third lecture in the Mercantile Library course this evening, taking for his subject "Charles Lamb."

Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, on "Caricaturing," illustrated by caricatures drawn in the presence of the audience.

Dr. Moore will give an art entertainment in St. Peter's Hall this evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Colton, aided by Prof. Hartz, will give another entertainment at the Cooper Institute this evening.

Yesterday was a busy day at Jefferson Market Police Court. Eighty-three cases were disposed of by Justice Sherwood. These cases included a variety of offenses. The court-room was crowded.

The Old Folks Concert will be given by a chorus of thirty volunteer professionals in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

The Directors of the German Society held a meeting yesterday to devise a plan to raise a special fund for the unemployed poor. They decided to address a circular to the members of the society calling attention to the subject.

At the German Dispensary for the west side, located at No. 332 West Fortieth street, 749 patients were treated during the past three months, and provided with medicines free of charge. Since its opening, a year ago, 3,244 patients have been treated gratuitously.

The White Star steamship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Nov. 6 and Queenstown Nov. 7, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days than that already at hand. The management of the line and the officers of the Baltic are again entitled to our thanks for favors.

The new Roman Catholic school-house lately erected by the Redemptorist Fathers, on Fourth street, between Avenues A and B, was dedicated yesterday. It is capable of seating 2,500 children. The male department will be placed under the control of the Christian Brothers.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Gorham Manufacturing Company in our issue of to-day. The Gorham Company are pre-eminently the great silver manufacturers of this country, and, it is not too much to say, of the world. They trace their origin as far back as 1830, but, until quite recently, they have worked exclusively for the dealers throughout the country. They now open their extensive sale-rooms in Bond street to the public. To those in want of sterling silver, our advice is to visit the great "silver house" of the Gorham Company.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. McGarry, residing at No. 280 Twenty-first street, caused the arrest of her son James, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $40.

Mrs. Susan Wolf, while cleaning a second-story window of her house, No. 448 Atlantic avenue, on Saturday, fell to the ground and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

Officer Mulligan found James J. Brooks beating his brother George at No. 350 Hamilton avenue, early yesterday morning. He interfered and was himself attacked. The officer used his club and James is now in hospital.

Samuel Adams, aged forty-four years, died suddenly last evening while playing the organ of the Central Methodist Church, in South Fifth street, near Fifth. The supposed cause of death is heart disease. His body was taken to No. 236 Rodney street.

Fifty-three persons were arrested in this city yesterday for violating the Excise law. In the First Precinct four arrests were made; in the Second, five; in the Third, nine; in the Fourth, eight; in the Fifth, six; in the Sixth, two; in the Seventh, seven; in the Ninth, seven; in the Tenth, three; and in the Eleventh, two.

NEW-JERSEY.

Martin Crogan, who was run over by a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Newark, on Saturday, died yesterday at St. Nicholls' Hospital.

The First Presbyterian Church of Orange, the oldest church in the city, was yesterday reopened, having been closed for some weeks for extensive repairs and alterations.

President Grant visited the Industrial Exposition at Newark on Saturday night, and attended church in Elizabeth, yesterday. He spent the day with his mother at the latter place.

Two Italians, named Guisseppo Bragna and Guiliamo Christopher, were arrested yesterday in Newark on a charge of assaulting Louis Luigi in Littleton avenue on Saturday night.

THE GERMAN CIGAR-MAKERS.

A mass-meeting of cigar-makers, of both sexes, most of them being German, was held yesterday at Harmonia Hall, in Essex street, to organize a protective union in anticipation of a rumored reduction of wages. Edward Graft presided.

Already, the Chairman said, a reduction of ten, and, in some instances, twenty per cent. had been made. The employers had an association, and no doubt at their next meeting a general reduction would be proposed. If carried out, the cigar-makers would have to seek some other employment. In the majority of cases they were not able to earn over $15 or $20 per week, and out of that large families had to be supported. There was no necessity whatever for this reduction, he said, as cigars were not reduced in price. No doubt the hours of employment had been reduced, which materially reduced the wages as well. He thought it would be wise to form a protective union, so that in case of a strike the men would be supported.

Several cigar-makers and some members of the Piano-forte Makers' Union addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages of a union.

Resolutions were adopted to resist any further reduction of wages as prices continue the same not only for the cigars which their employers sell, but for the necessaries of life which the cigar-makers purchase. A union was formed and a committee appointed to visit employers in regard to the threatened reduction of wages. If it is found necessary a co-operative society will next be formed.

It was stated by the President that there are altogether about 9,000 cigar-makers in the City, embracing different nationalities. Of this number 1,800 are women and children, who work in factories where the inferior cigars are made on the "mold" system. It was further stated that the Cuban cigar-makers had gone back to work at the reduced rates, but they nearly make twice as much wages in a week as other cigar-makers.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Bramhall and Ocean avenues, Jersey City, although not yet entirely completed, was opened for service yesterday. Rev. Father Dean Byrne performed the ceremony of blessing the church, and celebrated high mass in the morning. In the evening, all the Catholic total abstinence societies of Jersey City, accompanied by friends from New-York and Hudson County, after parading the streets, listened to an address by Father Byrne, who is President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The new building has been built and fitted up to accommodate the growing congregation. It will seat 2,000 persons, and the edifice formerly used for a church will now be devoted to school purposes.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—Printing Cloths—Prices unsteady; sales reported, 2,000 pieces extra 64x64⅞ at 5c., thirty days, and 5,000 pieces do. at 4¾c., cash.

[*Advertisement.*]

"MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO," and KNOX'S Hats are going off with a decided rush. No one can expect to do business in a seedy hat; hence the necessity of an early visit to KNOX'S, at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Miss Kate Power, Miss S. Mackenzie, Mrs. F. Woolrich, servant, and nurse, Miss Woolwich and brother, J. Gutte, George Kelly, J. P. Cahill, W. Dennison, Percy Staley, T. L. Rolph, Charles Decker, L. L. Gans, R. Maristany, Aug. Gelats, W. N. McFarlane and wife, F. Martin, H. Rogers, E. S. Drake, W. McLaren, L. Parlati, George H. Woods, Miss Matilda Olson, Miss Lee, George W. Pier, wife, and daughter, Wm. Parker, Robt. Helland, James H. Butler, H. Wood, Robt. Rodgers, E. H. Brush, wife, two daughters, and servant, C. C. Hooker and wife, Baron Sediwitz.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mrs. Emma Mary Sibert and five children, James Wilson, G. W. Mackie, Mrs. Martha Smith and child, Mrs. E. R. Weissenborn, T. Stranders, wife, and son, John Fraser, Mrs. J. C. Hatfield and two children, Mrs. Caroline J. Seamans, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield and infant, Mrs. Jewett, James Woodman, wife, and four children, Mrs. Christine Scherer, Mrs. Barbara Meinger, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dolpen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vannier, Mr. Jungmann, Mrs. Merkt, Mrs. Schille, Mr. Hoyt.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Miss M. Hodgson, Mrs. M. McCarthy, Miss Kimalie, Miss R. Shidock, Mrs. M. Wolf, Mrs. E. Farmer, Mrs. Suckling, five children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Werner and child, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Foote, Mr. Emalie, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Hill, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Chisaka, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mysgi, Mr. Lupton, Mr. Petitjean, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Exner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun sets.....4:40 | Moon sets...4:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:40 | Gov. Island.6:29 | Hell Gate....7:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 16.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks. Nov. 11, lat. 50 07, lon. 34 20, passed steam-ship Ranger, of St. Johns, bound W.; 12th, lat. 48 10, lon. 43 08, passed bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 14th, lat. 42 10, lon. 62 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London Oct. 26, and Havre 29th, with mdse. and 38 cabin and 367 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 11, lat. 43 51, lon. 55 30, passed ship Red Jacket, bound W.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Nov. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 357 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Gonaives Nov. 7 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Nov. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Strathearn, (of Glasgow,) Jarman, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Lochave, (of London,) Scott, Colombo June 29, and Port de Galle July 15, with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Helios, (Norw.,) Matthiesen, Gloucester 43 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Sunlight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hayes, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Dunscomb & Frith—vessel to Heney & Parker. Left no vessels; brig H. H. Wright, for Boston, sld. the day previous.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Christensen, Cardiff 53 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Mercator, (Norw.,) Week, New-Castle 60 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Papa Derossi, (Ital.,) Derossi, St. Vincent 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) Jahn, Ipswich 52 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Stella, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockart, Sydney, C. B., 21 ds., with 780 tons coal, to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Edward H. Williams, (of Portland,) Tucker, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ida, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Smith, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken—left no vessels.

Brig Manuel, (Span.,) Ponce, Baltimore, 7 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Marietta, (Ital.,) Ferrara, Hamburg, 90 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Davis, Naguabo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Nov. 6, lat. 27 31, lon. 71 30, passed bark Carsting, (Br.,) steering N. W.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Fritting, Maranham, 24 ds., in ballast, to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Cora Etta, Johnson, Tuspan, 31 ds., with cedar to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hodgkins, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, Curtis, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Brown, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence.

Schr. Challenge, Haskell, St. George, N. B., with stone to order.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Stonington.

Schr. Lizzie, Brown, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ellen H. Gott, Cobb, Rockport, Me.

Schr. R. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Providence.

Schr. Sea Lark, Guptil, Dorchester, N.B., with stone to order.

Schr. G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to order.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. M. Waite, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to order.

BELOW.—Bark Francisco R., (Ital.,) Rivarola, Hamburg Sept. 20.

Brig Sarah Harris, (Br.,) Brooks, Kingston Oct. 3, via Port Maria.

Brig Water Lily, ——, from Sagua.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah; schr. Lothair, from Cape Haytien.

Below brig Aristos, from Surinam.

Wind—North-easterly to-day, with thick weather, rain, and snow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Vicksburg, Jackmen, for New-York; bark Falco, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark H. F. Hussey, for Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Indiana, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Worcester, from Boston.

Sld. brig George S. Berry, for Boston; schr. S. V. W. Simmons, for Jacksonville.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Lochave, Sept. 25, lat. 2 16 N., lon. 25 10 W., spoke ship Ardzowen, from Newcastle, for Calcutta; 28th, lat. 6 07, lon. 27 35, spoke ship Anna, (Fr.,) from Bordeaux, for Buenos Ayres; Oct. 1, lat. 10 55, lon. 28 05, passed brig Ceylon, (of Prince Edward Island), steering S.; Oct. 25, lat. 23 15, lon. 58 19, spoke schr. Olika, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) for Antigua.

REDUCTIONS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE, OFFER THEIR STOCK OF

FINE FANCY GOODS

AT A

LARGE REDUCTION

FROM FORMER PRICES.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

BEING DETERMINED TO

CLOSE OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL GOODS

in every department, we will offer them at such prices as will insure their sale

BEFORE DECEMBER 15,

notwithstanding the remarkably low prices which have ruled the market for the past week.

TERMS REGULAR.

Liberal discounts to cash and 30 day buyers.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,

Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

SOLID

SILVER-WARE,

Our own Manufacture Exclusively.

The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.,

NO. 1 BOND STREET.

MANUFACTORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN SILKS,

Black and Colored

GROS GRAINS.

We would invite attention to our large assortment of these fabrics, comprising all new and desirable colorings, selected specially for our retail trade.

The Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not crack or change color in wearing, and we recommend them highly for cheapness, beauty, and durability.

LORD & TAYLOR,

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ECONOMY, UTILITY, DURABILITY.

MAGIC INKSTAND.

Producing ink for every-day use for more than one hundred years, by simply adding pure water. Sent post-paid to any part of the United States, on receipt of $2.

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 62 Liberty st., New-York,

and by all stationers and book-sellers.

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Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.

WAREROOMS:

5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS!

On and after SATURDAY, Nov. 15, we will offer our immense stock of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at REDUCTIONS IN PRICES FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT., FOR CASH.

This is the best stock of Clothing in the United States, all goods being made expressly for City retail trade, and at our present prices offers bargains greatly superior to the wholesale stocks now displayed for retail buyers.

An examination of goods and comparison of prices will demonstrate the bona fide nature of this offering.

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BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.,
BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.,
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